

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## PACKERS UNITE IN STAND FOR REFORM

**American Meat Packers' Association Backs Up Chicago Packers in Refusal to Buy Cow Stuff  
Except Subject to Post-Mortem Inspection**

**WILL COMPEL FARMERS TO RID THEIR HERDS OF DISEASE**

Shall meat packers be compelled to buy diseased livestock and pay full meat price for it, or may they purchase their supplies subject to government post-mortem inspection, and in that way not only protect themselves from loss, but also protect the public from the dangers of diseased meat, and start a much-needed movement to clean up the dirty farms and disease-breeding dairy herds of the country?

These questions are this week at issue in the various Western livestock and packing centres. Last week's action of Chicago packers in refusing to buy cows and heifers except subject to government post-mortem inspection aroused the expected storm of protest from selling interests—chiefly middlemen. Various livestock exchanges resolved to refuse to sell "cow stuff" to packers except on the old terms—that is, "pay us full price and take your chances on condemnations."

The first effect of these two resolutions was a marked falling off in receipts of cow stuff at Chicago and other Western centers. Outside buyers, thinking to get bargains because of the situation, rushed in with sufficient orders to keep up prices on she stuff fairly well, but it was evident that this could not continue.

### All Packers Get in Line.

The action of the executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association on Wednesday in adopting resolutions sustaining the action of the packers was a blow to the opponents of this reform. They had looked to smaller and so-called "independent" packers and slaughterers to provide an outlet for the cow stuff which they could not sell to big packers. Instead they found prac-

tically every packer and slaughterer of consequence in the country ranged against them under the resolution of the American Meat Packers' Association.

With its usual display of ignorance, the daily press has commented on the packers' action as a manifestation of "beef trust oppression." As a matter of fact, the smaller packers and slaughterers have been the loudest in their protests against losses resulting from condemnations, and the most insistent that just such action should be taken as that which occurred. They are expected to stand behind the executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association to a man.

### Will Result in "Clean-Up" on Farms.

The situation at Chicago indicates an ultimate victory for those who refuse to "buy a pig in a poke," and for the movement which should result in cleaning up the farms and wiping out disease among the dairy herds and other sources of supply of butcher stock. The outlook is the same at other Western markets where the line-up is the same. At St. Joseph the packers won out at the start and cow stuff was sold to them subject to the terms they made. It is believed to be only a question of time until selling interests see the justice of the packers' position and are forced to acquiesce.

Packers have justice and public interest as well as private interest on their side in this fight. The action of the American Meat Packers' Association in coming out in support of the attitude of the Chicago packers was a blow to the commission and middlemen who are opposing the new rule.

### Action of the Packers' Association.

The executive committee of the American

Meat Packers' Association held a meeting at Chicago on Wednesday to consider the action of the Chicago packers in deciding to buy all she stuff subject to inspection, and after lengthy conference decided to send the following bulletin to all inspected slaughtering establishments:

"At a meeting of the executive committee held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Wednesday, May 29, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, Owing to the tremendous packinghouse losses from condemned animals, the action of Chicago packers in deciding to buy all she cattle subject to post mortem inspection by the United States Government, will have a tendency to cause all livestock raisers to clean up their breeding and feeding places, and cause them to eliminate disease from their herds; and

"Whereas, Such cleansing and precaution will be in the interest of the public health; and

"Whereas, This desired result will also cause less diseased stock of all kinds to be sent to market for slaughter to the consequent loss of the packer; be it

"Resolved, That members of the American Meat Packers' Association and all inspected slaughtering establishments are requested to give full effect to the action by buying all she cattle subject to post-mortem inspection. To give it force your committee suggests that the members of this Association in each city discuss this subject among themselves at once."

"Please advise me by wire at the earliest possible moment of what action you take and also that of other packers in your city and vicinity.

"For your information: Chicago packers are paying for condemned she stuff on the market basis for hides and offal.

"GEORGE L. MCCARTHY,

"Secretary."

This bulletin will be sent to all slaughtering establishments without delay, and next

week should see the movement general throughout the country.

Receipts of she cattle at Chicago were light during the week, because of the action of the commission men in advising shippers to hold back such stock. What did reach there brought almost full prices, owing to the rush of buying orders from other sections, smaller packers hoping to take advantage of the situation by securing bargains. But there were so many bargain hunters they created a demand which held up the prices. At no time was the market off more than 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds.

The latter part of the week showed commission interests weakening in their fight on the packers, and with Association members falling into line the result is inevitable. Several concerns outside Chicago followed the action of the big packers during the week, and the movement was generally commended in the trade. Even the better class of farmers said freely that it would have great effect in cleaning up farms. Range owners were not affected.

#### FAIR-MINDED CRITICISM.

An indication that the livestock interests realize the strength of the packers' position in the present conflict is the following editorial comment by the Chicago Drovers' Journal, the organ of the commission men and livestock interests. The Drovers' Journal says:

When conditions reach a stage that impels the great packers of this country to impose such a radical rule in trade as has been announced will go into effect here next Monday, demanding post-mortem inspection of all cows and heifers bought by them, and that the loss of all animals condemned in such inspection shall fall upon the shipper of such animals to the market centers, it is time that the general producing and consuming interests of this country bestir themselves in favor of a crusade to clean up the herds of all diseases for which cattle or other animals are condemned for food.

The matter of justice or injustice to the shipper and producer was pretty fully discussed in this column yesterday. Now the matter of justice to the packer and smaller slaughterer of food animals as well is as fully in order.

There is no doubt whatever that 90 per cent. of the farmers and producers of livestock in this country are wholly in ignorance of the enormous extent of loss to packers in the aggregate that is sustained each year from the item of condemned carcasses of food animals, such animals having passed ante-mortem inspection without suspicion.

During recent years, when inspection of the products of packinghouses has been so thorough as to afford every assurance of the absolute cleanliness and healthfulness of all meats inspected, the percentage of condemned carcasses has increased to an extent that loss from this source is a matter of far more serious consideration to all concerned than it was a half dozen years ago.

At this day the consumer is demanding, and justly, absolutely pure and healthful meats. The government is applying a most rigid and efficient inspection to this end. The packer is willingly accepting this inspection, though his daily losses from the application of this inspection have greatly increased.

Now what are his chances of breaking even and maintaining the prosperity of his business affairs?

While the general percentage of animals condemned in the carcass may not pass 2 per cent., there are instances, as vouched for by the government officials, in which as high as fifteen head out of a shipment of seventy-seven head of good fat beef cattle

have been cut down and consigned to the grease tank, and as high as forty out of a load of fifty-six hogs have also been thus condemned.

This goes to show how thorough and rigid the inspection is as it has been in operation in recent years. Nothing of a diseased nature is permitted to pass as food.

Tuberculosis in animals, to which the government inspectors constantly refer, should be thoroughly eradicated from the herds of this country by a systematic crusade by government and State authorities.

Farmers and breeders instead of opposing should give such a movement hearty support. If the shipper and producer is facing the possibility of having all his tuberculous animals condemned at market to his loss, after freight has been paid to market, twice better be it that he join with the government in cleaning up his herds at home.

Let State and Federal government together plan to eradicate all destructive animal diseases. Let government inspectors locate the disease areas. Let them construct rendering tanks where the carcasses of diseased animals may be converted into rough grease and the hides taken off and prepared for market. Let the government in this case, as it did in the latest outbreak of foot and mouth disease, stand 70 per cent. of the loss of such animals as are destroyed in the home region of the owner and the owner stand the balance of the loss.

Thus will he be saved the expense of freight to market and know that he is getting all he is entitled to and at the same time getting rid of an animal that is a menace to his herd and one that is unfit for food.

#### GOVERNMENT CANNOT INTERFERE.

Commission men have been shouting that the government would step in and help them in their fight to be permitted to sell diseased livestock to packers at full price. They have claimed that the "beef trust" would "feel the strong arm of the government in defense of the farmer." The Department of Agriculture has hastened to disclaim any such intention. This is a matter with which the government has no concern; it is purely a business deal between parties. If the government did take a hand it would have to be to back up the packers, since the chief effect of their stand will be to cleanse the herds of the country of disease.

#### COBURN AFTER THE CROP KILLERS.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, does not approve of the so-called "crop reporters" who have been traveling through Kansas and sending back woeful tales of crop for the benefit of Eastern grain speculators. "Old Alfalfa" gets up on his ear and issues a crop bulletin on "crop killers," which are not green bugs or weather, but something on the following order, according to his description:

"Softly caressing his bulbous abdomen, lined with fat capon and irrigated with Mumm's extra wet, he fareth forth to Kansas on his trusty Pullman, and at eventide desolation and threatened famine stalk where morning saw the smiling plain basking all unsuspecting in the sunshine of prosperity, promise, and peace.

"The countryside from Alma to Wamego has been laid waste by such bug of besom as the killer deemed most suitable to his reason, and the morning and the evening journals tell of the rack it hath wrought.

"On the morning of the second day his pals, disguised as bulls with fierce horns, rush into the pits where are bears, and by loud bellowings and fierce demeanor become possessed of the large portions of juicy meat upon which the bears fain would feed, even to fatness, the winter through.

"In good time the killer putteth out to sea; not in a cattle steamer, but in sumptuous yacht, whereon he continuously maketh merry, with music and maidens, and chortles at the newspaper chumps who waste their substance in spreading his poison exactly as he would have it spread—at their own expense, in turgid type, on the front page, top of column.

"About the selfsame day the farmer, knowing the heat burden of the season so near at hand, calleth about him his men servants and his maid servants and telleth them to prepare for a bigger job of harvesting than they have ever tackled before, while he goeth in his automobile at dawn seeking to lease the highway for a stack yard and the courthouse as an additional granary. And his latter end shall be worse than the first when gnashed at the railroad that their sidings are too short for the cars he needs and the world's grain prices get baggy at the knees because Kansas has again, as is her habit, raised the biggest crop ever.

"And it was ever thus."

#### KUROKI AT THE STOCK YARDS.

General Baron Kuroki, the Japanese war hero, visited Chicago's Packingtown Tuesday and was delighted with the perfection of American packinghouse methods. Speaking of his trip he said:

"I have passed a morning of unusual interest. I found in the stockyards cleanliness to a greater degree than I expected. The magnitude of business and the vast quantities of products handled astonished me. I saw there some corned beef—the same kind that I ate in Manchuria—and I was glad to have had an opportunity to see how the meat that the Japanese soldiers ate was prepared."

He saw the hog killing at Swift & Company's, the canning at Libby, McNeill & Libby's, the office and sausage room of the Nelson Morris plant and the killing and dressing of beef and the wholesale market at Armour's.

General Kuroki was especially interested in the United States government inspections of meats and methods of seal tight packing of products for shipment to the Orient. The visit at the stockyards closed with a luncheon at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, at which Arthur G. Leonard, vice-president of the Union Stock Yards Company, and Arthur Meeker, president of the club, acted as hosts. The stockyards representatives included Herbert L. Swift, Thomas E. Wilson, Arthur Meeker and W. F. Burrows.

#### LESSON FOR OUR MEAT CRITICS.

There is a lesson in the successful operation of the meat inspection law that should impress itself on the minds of the alarmists and sensation mongers who previous to the passage of the measure sought to discredit American meat products before the whole world, says the Food Law Bulletin, without consideration for any consequences other than the embarrassment of the meat packing industry and profiting temporarily by advancing their own private interests.

In the administration of the meat law the heads of the department charged with its enforcement have encountered no trouble of any kind; everything working with smoothness and effectiveness that completely disproves the insinuations about opposition from packing interests. Inspectors have found the packers ready and willing to give the heartiest co-operation in all branches. There has been nothing hidden or mysterious to support the innuendoes that found their way into print.



# COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES

Official Report of Regulations Adopted by the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at the Jamestown Convention.

The changes made at the Jamestown convention in the rules governing all trading in cottonseed products between members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association were perhaps the most important of any made in many years. Though the convention failed to take action relative to a rule defining "basis prime" crude cottonseed oil, it did take a decisive step in amending the rules relative to grades of cottonseed cake and meal. Its action in establishing two classifications for cake and meal—a food classification as well as a fertilizer classification—was somewhat of a surprise, as this question had been fought out before without definite results.

Alterations were also made in the rules relating to arbitration and other phases of trading, and there was a general re-arrangement and re-codification of the rules with the object of more properly classifying them and making them clearer and more comprehensive. These changes and re-arrangements are very important and will be studied carefully by all those interested in trading in cottonseed products. Exchanges and business organizations throughout the country are anxious to conform their trading regulations to those of the Inter State Association, and this year's amendments will help them a great way toward the accomplishment of such co-operation.

The rules as officially adopted by the convention, with the amendments indicated, are given herewith. The rules have been renumbered and re-arranged, so that numbers will not correspond with those of last year. Where it is not stated to the contrary, the wording of the rules remains as it was last year.

## TEXT OF THE RULES.

Rule 1.—In the absence of any special contract to the contrary, the following rules are to govern in all trades in Cotton Seed and Cotton Seed Products by and between members of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

### COTTON SEED.

Rule 2. Section 1. Prime Cotton Seed shall be clean, dry and sound, free from dirt, trash and bolls.

Section 2. Off Seed. Cotton Seed not coming up to the requirements of Prime Seed shall be considered Off Seed. Off or Damaged Seed shall be settled for on its merits and comparative value as against value of standard Prime Seed.

### COTTON SEED OIL.

Rule 3. Section 1. Measurements.—A Tank Car of Cotton Seed Oil for contract purposes shall be one hundred and twenty-five barrels, unless otherwise specified. A Barrel of Oil, if sold loose, is fifty gallons. A Gallon of Oil is seven and one-half pounds avoirdupois.

### CRUDE COTTON SEED OIL.

Section 2. Packages.—Crude Cotton Seed Oil may be sold either loose or in barrels, as agreed between seller and buyer. If in barrels, they shall be good, new, iron-bound barrels, properly silicated, and (or) thoroughly steamed and cleaned refined petroleum barrels. Packages must be in good shipping order, and contain not less than 48 gallons each, provided that the aggregate of delivery on any sale shall equal 50 gallons for each barrel sold. On delivery of other than above barrels, an allowance of 50 cents per barrel shall be made by seller.

Rule 4. Section 1. Grades.—Choice Crude

Cotton Seed Oil must be made from sound decorticated seed; must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and shall produce, when properly refined, Choice Summer Yellow Oil at a loss in weight not exceeding 6 per cent. for Texas oil and 7 per cent. for oil from other parts of the country.

Section 2. Prime Crude Cotton Seed Oil must be made from sound decorticated seed; must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and must produce Prime Summer Yellow Oil with the use of caustic soda by the best refining methods with a loss in weight not exceeding 9 per cent. Provided, that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 9 per cent., but still makes Prime Summer Yellow Oil, shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price of the oil. And further provided, that in a sale of more than one tank car, the refining loss of the average of the entire shipment, and not the loss in any one tank, shall be the basis of claim. The same shall apply on oil sold by sample. Otherwise it can be rejected outright.

(That part of section 2 beginning "And further provided" is new matter.)

Section 3. Off Crude Cotton Seed Oil.—Oil neither choice nor prime shall be called Off Oil. When Off Oil is sold by sample, any oil tendered shall equal sample, but if it should refine at a loss exceeding the loss of the sample by not over 5 per cent. but otherwise equal, it is still a good tender at a reduced price in proportion to the excess loss.

The buyer shall have the right to reject the oil outright if it tests beyond 5 per cent. refining loss as compared with the sale sample.

### TANK BOTTOMS.

Rule 5.—Sales and deliveries of Tank Bottoms, to be a product of Crude Cotton Seed Oil, shall be a matter of contract between seller and buyer, and may be bought and sold by sample, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon.

### REFINED OIL.

Rule 6. Grades.—Section 1. Choice Summer Yellow Cotton Seed Oil must be sweet in flavor and odor, prime in color, clear and

brilliant in appearance and free from moisture.

(The words "prime in color" are added to the foregoing section.)

Section 2. Prime Summer Yellow Cotton Seed Oil must be clear, sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 7.1 red on Lovibond's equivalent color scale.

The color examination shall be made as follows: The oil is placed in a pure white four ounce sample bottle; the depth of the oil in the bottle shall be 5¼ inches. The bottle shall be placed in a tintometer which is protected from any light except reflected white light and the reading made at the temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If the oil is of deeper color than the glass standard, 35 yellow, 7.1 red, it shall not be classed as prime.

(The words "classed as" are added to the last sentence above.)

Section 3. Good Off Summer Yellow Cotton Seed Oil may be off in flavor, and (or) odor, but must be prime in color.

Section 4. Off Summer Yellow Cotton Seed Oil shall be free from water and settlings, off in taste and color, and should be sold by sample.

Rule 7. Contracts.—Section 1. Settlements of contracts for Refined Cotton Seed Oil shall be made on the basis of 53 gallons to the barrel. Packages for Refined Oil must be good hardwood iron-bound barrels, new or thoroughly cleaned refined Cotton Oil barrels, painted or varnished. They must be delivered in good shipping order, and shall not be under 50 nor over 60 gallons each in case of delivery. On delivery of packages other than as above, an allowance of not exceeding 50 cents per barrel shall be made by seller. Tares shall be tested if required by either seller or buyer, by emptying four barrels of each 100 barrels, to be taken indiscriminately from the lot. Allowance shall be made for difference in tares in excess of one pound per barrel.

### SOAP STOCK.

Rule 8. Section 1. Should be the refining of a product of Crude Cotton Seed Oil, and all sales thereof, unless otherwise agreed upon by seller and buyer, are made upon a basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, not to fall below 40 per cent. If containing less than 40 per cent. fatty acid, Soap Stock shall not be considered merchantable. Delivery to be made in merchantable packages or tank cars.

A contract tank car of Soap Stock shall be 50,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified.

(The word "merchantable" is substituted for "iron-bound hardwood" in the above section.)

### COTTON SEED CAKE AND MEAL.

On account of the diversity of interests covered by the rules concerning cottonseed cake and meal, two standards are hereby established, one to be called "Standard Classification," and the other to be called "Food Classification," which latter shall be based upon the protein and fat content. All offers, acceptances and contracts shall specify which classification is intended. In the absence of statement to the contrary, Standard Classification shall be understood.

### COTTON SEED CAKE.

Rule 9. Weights.—Section 1. A ton of Cotton Seed Cake is 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified.

(A ton of cake is made 2,000, instead of 2,240 pounds.)

Section 2. In case of shipment of carload lots or over, the Official Port Inspector or some Public Weigher, after delivery to buyer may reweigh the shipment (but if weighed on track scales actual gross, tare and net weights must be given), and certificates so taken and properly sworn to shall determine weight in all cases where Cake is sold "delivered" or "weights guaranteed at destination," provided the shipment is not broken in transit.

Section 3. In case of loss in weight, the expense of weighing shall be paid by the seller, but in case the weights are found to

## OFFICIAL PRAISE

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has received the following telegram:

Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 1907.

To THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

I have just returned home and read your magnificent report and able comments on the proceedings of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Jamestown. It is full and complete, and I hope that a copy has reached every manufacturer of cotton seed products. The work accomplished by the convention, so fully set forth by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, should encourage every crusher in the South to renewed efforts toward promoting the prosperity of the industry and its general good to the country. Such co-operation on the part of journals like THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is appreciated by producers, and their combined efforts will bring about that general acceptance of the merits of cotton seed products they so fully deserve.

L. A. RANSOM,

President Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

be correct or underweighed, or within one-half of one per cent. of invoice weight, the cost shall be paid by the buyer, and the seller shall be paid for the excess weight so determined.

(The words "or within one-half of one per cent. of invoice weight" are added.)

Section 4. In the absence of specific agreement to the contrary, weight of loose cake at destination shall be determined by weighing each car, both before and after unloading, by a regular sworn weigher, not interested in or in employ of the buyer, and claims for loss in weight to be entitled to consideration must be accompanied by a sworn certificate from such weigher that the empty car was thoroughly swept and cleaned of all small pieces and cake dust and sweepings and such small pieces and dust counted in the net weight. Where loose cake is sacked at destination, and reweighed after sacking, claims to be entitled to consideration must be supported by sworn certificate of weigher, who must also certify that he has personal knowledge that all small pieces and dust are included in the weights. Actual weight of sacks to be deducted.

(The above section is entirely new.)

Rule 10. Grades.—Cotton Seed Cake shall be graded and classed as follows:

#### STANDARD CLASSIFICATION.

Section 1. Choice Cotton Seed Cake must be bright yellow in color, sweet in odor, soft and friable in texture, not burnt in cooking, and free from excess of hulls.

Section 2. Prime Cotton Seed Cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm but not flinty in texture, and free from excess of hulls.

Section 3. Off Cotton Seed Cake. All grades of cotton seed cake which are distinctly off in color, taste or odor, or which have been improperly manufactured, so as to incorporate therein a very large percentage of lint and hulls, or to produce an exceedingly hard, flinty texture.

#### FOOD CLASSIFICATION.

(Sections 4, 5 and 6 are new.)

Section 4. Choice Cotton Seed Cake must be bright yellow in color, sweet in odor, friable in texture, not burnt in cooking, free from excess of hulls, and shall contain by analysis of an agreed chemist 52 per cent. of protein and fat combined; provided, that it shall not be rejected if it contains as much as 49 per cent. of protein and fat combined; but an allowance shall be made by seller of one fifty-second of the f. o. b. mill price for each deficient unit of protein and fat combined, and a premium of one fifty-second of f. o. b. mill price shall be paid seller for each unit of protein and fat combined in excess of 52.

Section 5. Prime Cotton Seed Cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm in texture, free from excess of hulls, and shall contain by analysis of an agreed chemist 49 per cent. of protein and fat combined; provided, that it shall not be rejected if it contains as much as 46 per cent. of protein and fat combined; but an allowance shall be made by seller of one forty-ninth of the f. o. b. mill price for each deficient unit of protein and fat combined, and a premium of one forty-ninth of f. o. b. mill price shall be paid seller for each unit of protein and fat combined in excess of 49.

Section 6. No claim for deficiency or excess of protein and fat combined shall be made by either buyer or seller unless the variation shall equal or exceed one-half of one unit under the Food Classification of cake and meal.

Section 7. Packages.—Cotton Seed Cake, unless otherwise specified, shall be packed in good, strong, sound bags, either new or second hand, at the option of the seller, unless specified in contract. Packages must be well sewed and in good shipping order, and bear a shipping mark or brand.

#### COTTON SEED MEAL.

Rule 11. Weights.—Section 1. A ton of Cotton Seed Meal is 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise stated. A sack of Cotton Seed

Meal is 100 pounds, gross weight.

Rule 12. Grades.—Cotton Seed Meal shall be graded and classed as follows:

#### STANDARD CLASSIFICATION.

(Grades are now choice, prime and good, instead of choice, extra prime and prime.)

Section 1. Choice Cotton Seed Meal must be finely ground, perfectly sound and sweet in odor, yellow, free from excess of lint and hulls, and by analysis must contain at least 8 per cent. ammonia.

Section 2. Prime Cotton Seed Meal must be finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellow, not brown or reddish, and by analysis must contain at least 7½ per cent. of ammonia.

Section 3. Good Cotton Seed Meal must be finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, and by analysis must contain at least 7 per cent. of ammonia.

Section 4. Off Cotton Seed Meal: Any Cotton Seed Meal which is distinctly deficient in any of the requirements of prime quality, either in color, odor, texture or analysis, or all, shall be deemed Off Meal and should be sold by sample.

Section 5. Standard Cotton Seed Meal not coming up to contract grade shall be a good delivery if within one-half of one per cent. of the ammonia content of the grade sold, or the sale sample, but the settlement price shall be reduced at the rate of one-tenth of the contract price for each one per cent. of deficiency in ammonia, or added in the same way in case of excess over the amount guaranteed.

("or added in the same way," etc., is new matter.)

#### FOOD CLASSIFICATION.

(Sections 6, 7 and 8 are new.)

Section 6. Choice Cotton Seed Meal must be the product of sound cotton seed cake, finely ground, of bright yellow color, not brown or reddish, free from excess of lint and hulls, and shall contain by analysis of an agreed chemist 52 per cent. of protein and fat combined; provided, that it shall not be rejected if it contains as much as 49 per cent. of protein and fat combined; but an allowance shall be made by seller of one fifty-second of the f. o. b. mill price for each deficient unit of protein and fat combined, and a premium of one fifty-second of the f. o. b. mill price shall be paid to seller for each unit of protein and fat combined in excess of 52.

Section 7. Prime Cotton Seed Meal must be the product of sound cotton seed cake, finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, not brown or reddish, reasonably free from excess of lint and hulls, and shall contain by analysis of an agreed chemist 49 per cent. of protein and fat combined; provided, that it shall not be rejected if it contains as much as 46 per cent. of protein and fat combined; but an allowance shall be made by seller of one forty-ninth of the f. o. b. mill price for each deficient unit of protein and fat combined, and a premium of one forty-ninth of the f. o. b. mill price shall be paid seller for each unit of protein and fat combined in excess of 49.

Section 8. No claim for deficiency or excess of protein and fat combined shall be made by either buyer or seller unless the variation shall equal or exceed one-half of one unit under the Food Classification of cake and meal.

Section 9. Weights and Packages.—Cotton Seed Meal shall be packed in good, sound bags, of suitable strength, either new or secondhand, 100 pounds gross weight (except where otherwise stipulated for packages designed for export in Kilo or other bags). Bags must be well sewed and in good shipping order and bear a shipping mark or brand.

(Words "of suitable strength" replace "Central or Laplata.")

Section 10. On shipments of carload lots or over for export, the official port inspector or some public weigher shall have the right to open cars after delivery to buyer and take at random therefrom and reweigh a number of bags equal to 5 per cent. of the entire

number in the car, and in case a shortage is found then the entire contents of the car shall be reweighed. In case a loss is shown the expense of weighing shall be paid by seller; but in case the weights are found to be correct or underweighed the cost shall be paid by buyer.

Section 11. Certificates properly sworn to, showing the correct weight of the shipment, shall be mailed immediately to both buyer and seller by the official port inspector or public weigher.

(Section 11 is new.)

Rule 13. Analysis.—When the contract does not name the chemist or chemists whose certificates shall decide the analysis, buyer shall obtain the certificate of an official chemist at point where arbitration is to be held, based on official or agreed samples drawn at destination, and if such certificate is not satisfactory to both buyer and seller they may agree on another chemist to whom official samples may be sent, and settlement shall be made on the mean of the two analyses thus obtained, which shall be final. But if buyer and seller cannot agree on the second chemist, the matter shall be arbitrated. The buyer shall furnish arbitrators with the certificate of official chemist as above, and arbitrators may at their discretion, or on demand of either buyer or seller obtain the analysis of some other chemist, and shall base their award on the mean of the two analyses, unless they are convinced there has been a gross mistake in one.

When contracts guarantee a certain analysis, if seller has to pay an allowance he must also pay all analysis fees except the first; but if there is no allowance, buyer must pay all analysis fees. When contracts are for basis of a certain percentage, buyer must pay for first analysis and seller for the second.

(Rule 13 is new.)

Rule 14. Rejections.—Should the whole or any portion of a shipment of cottonseed cake or meal not turn out equal to the contract quality, the buyer shall take delivery at an allowance to be fixed by arbitration, but if any portion shall be adjudged not to be within \$1.50 per long ton of the value of contract quality, the purchaser shall have the option of rejecting and invoicing back such portion at the contract price.

(From this point the rule is new.)

Provided, always, that in case of such rejection the buyer shall have the right to demand and the seller must deliver, or the seller has the right to deliver and the buyer must receive, a quantity equal to that rejected, at the contract price.

But in case the rejection under this rule is made too late to admit of the seller being able to make the delivery within the contract period, the buyer may buy through a recognized broker for the account of the seller the product in deficit, and the seller must pay all cost of such repurchase to cover.

#### LINTERS.

Rule 15. Section 1. Cottonseed linters shall be governed in sale by special contract.

Section 2. Mill Run linters shall be made from reginning cottonseed, without regard to grade, and shall be free from fines, or lint obtained from thrashed seed or gabots.

Section 3. When a sale is made of season's or balance of season's output of linters, the seller must ship and the buyer must receive all the linters seller makes to the end of the season, provided, that when estimated number of bales is stated in contract, or in confirmation of sale or purchase, the buyer may demand and seller must ship, or may ship whether demanded or not, 15 per cent. in excess of estimated quantity if he makes a sufficient number of bales to enable him to do so, and buyer must receive and pay for same at contract price. Should seller not make the quantity estimated, he shall deliver the number of bales made, and shipment of 85 per cent. of the estimated quantity shall be deemed a fulfillment of the contract.

Section 4. Should a buyer fail to give shipping instructions for linters or to receive them when shipped in accordance with the terms

(Continued on next page.)



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughter house of Goble Bros. at Beatrice, Neb., was destroyed by fire on May 25.

An addition 46x22 feet is to be built shortly to the Sternberg tannery at Albany, Ore.

Fire destroyed the glue factory of Frederick Zunnell at Philadelphia, Pa., causing a loss of \$10,000.

The plant of the New Haven Fat Rendering Company, New Haven, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

Oscar Wiehle, of Wiehle Brothers of Iron-ton, O., contemplates the erection of a soap factory at Tampa, Fla.

The packing plant of the William Zoller Company at Allegheny, Pa., was slightly damaged by fire on May 25.

The slaughter house of Wickerhaw Brothers at Monongahela, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,500.

The Farmers' Union, Enid, O. T., is considering the establishment of a packing plant. J. Y. Callahan is interested.

The explosion of an ammonia tank damaged one of the warehouses of Armour & Company at Chicago, Ill., last week.

The tannery plant of the Bonjer Leather Company at Montreal, Can., was destroyed on May 25, to the extent of \$35,000.

The fertilizer plant of F. W. Tunnell & Company at Bridesburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire on May 24, causing a loss of \$10,000.

The Greenville Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Company of Greenville, Ga., has been organized to erect a cottonseed oil mill costing \$40,000.

The Magnolia Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by P. S. Grogan, W. T. Bartholomew and B. D. Cash.

The Plankinton Packing Company contemplates the erection of a new rendering plant, just outside the city limits of Milwaukee, Wis.

The Morristown Oak Leather Company, Morristown, Tenn., has been organized to establish a tannery for the manufacture of high grade leather.

The Independent Packing Company, of Omaha, Neb., has filed articles of incorporation with Alfred J., Charles D. and Frank J. Beaton as incorporators.

The contract for the erection of an addition to the plant of the Central Lard Company at Jersey City, N. J., has been let. The new improvements will cost \$17,000.

The Fleming Ranch and Cattle Company of Fleming, Tex., has been incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock by F. Fleming, A. J. Elliott and others of Dallas, Tex.

The Temple Oil Mills of Temple, O. T., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by R. M. Richardson, M. S. Stribbling, I. O. Montgomery, J. C. Tandy and others.

The Farmers' Co-operative Oil Mill Company of Guthrie, O. T., recently incorporated with \$110,000 capital stock, will erect a 60-ton cottonseed oil mill, costing \$60,000.

The Pfister & Vogel Leather Company has let contract for its new factory at Milwaukee, Wis. The structure will be 60x173 feet, seven stories high and will cost \$60,000.

The Lambasas Cotton Oil Company, Lambasas, Tex., incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by J. K. Gilchrist, William Orr, C.

Thompson and others will erect a 40-ton cottonseed oil mill.

The Brighton Dressed Meat Company, Brighton, Mass., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by G. A. C. Knight of Melrose, Mass., John Maguire of Mattapan and J. J. Eagon of Roslindale, Mass.

New Orleans, La.—The Orleans Cotton Oil Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 to operate cottonseed oil mills. J. L. Bryan, Natchitoches, La.; W. P. Hayne, Boyce, La.; J. C. Hamilton, Baton Rouge, La.; T. Crichton, Minden, La.; H. S. Burrows, Cinclare, La.; S. W. Wilbor, Paris, Tex., and J. R. Norman, New Orleans, are the incorporators.

### TURKEY OPEN TO OUR COTTON OIL.

The Bureau of Manufactures at Washington has received through the Department of State a dispatch from Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, dated May 27, to the effect that the agreements of the Sublime Porte regarding granting of customs immunities have been put into practical execution. It is expected that the removal of the restrictions upon cottonseed oil will lead to a considerable extension of its use in Turkey. This American product is largely handled through Marseilles for such Eastern trade.

### GEORGIA CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at the Hotel Continental, Atlantic Beach, Florida, on June 24 and 25. The Georgia Association has grown to be a vigorous and important organization, and its meetings attract much attention. The combination of a programme containing several prominent speakers, and the location of the meeting place at a seaside resort should result in a record attendance.

### FARMERS' COTTON OIL MILL.

The organization of a farmers' co-operative cotton oil mill enterprise for Guthrie, Okla., has been completed and the company chartered with \$110,000 capital stock. A 60-ton mill will be erected at once. The mill will be controlled by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, and the owners of stock are limited exclusively to members of that organization. Throughout the territory are numerous cotton gins, owned by the union, and all such in central and northern Oklahoma will supply the oil mill.

The directors in the new mill include E. S. Elliott, John Deveroux and A. F. Whitney, of Guthrie; J. M. Lovell, of Lovell; A. B. Bowlay, of Cashion; H. E. Haughley, of Columbia; W. T. Bledsoe, of Maramec; E. D. Griffin, of Crescent City; S. H. Walton, of Choctaw City; George Cooper, of Seward; and J. P. Wicks, of Guthrie.

### ARGENTINE MEAT STRIKE RIOT.

American packers are not the only ones who have labor troubles, as appears from cable advices from Argentina, where a strike of packinghouse and refrigerator workmen is in progress. Several hundred striking workmen attacked a plant in Buenos Ayres Saturday night and were repulsed by soldiers and police, four being killed and a number wounded.

### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Continued from previous page.)

of the contract, the seller may after proper notice to the buyer sell the linters in dispute through a recognized broker for the buyer's account, and any loss sustained will be a valid claim against the buyer. Conversely, a buyer may protect himself in case of non-delivery of linters bought.

(Section 4 is new.)

Section 5. Weights and Packages. A bale of linters for contract purposes is 500 pounds gross weight, with a maximum or minimum allowance of 5 per cent. Bales weighing less than 350 pounds may be rejected by buyer.

(Last paragraph is new.)

Merchantable linters must be suitably baled and tied and free from country damage. But country damage, if properly allowed for, should not be a bar to delivery on contract.

### HULLS.

Rule 16. Section 1. A ton of cottonseed hulls shall be 2,000 pounds.

Section 2. A carload of hulls for contract purposes shall be the minimum weight fixed by the railroad tariff at point of shipment.

Section 3. All claims against shipments shall be as pertaining to all other cottonseed products.

### GENERAL RULES.

Rule 17. All offers, sales, or purchases of cottonseed products shall be understood, unless specified to the contrary, to be f. o. b. cars at the mill, weights and quality guaranteed at destination when received in original packages in good order, loss or damage by accident or wreckage in transit to be at buyer's risk. Unless specially stated otherwise, oil shall be considered as sold loose and buyer shall furnish tank cars.

Rule 18. Trades by Telegraph.—On all trades by telegraph, day messages requiring day answers shall be open until 12 o'clock midnight of the day on which sent; night messages shall be open until noon following the night on which sent. The time when telegrams are filed in telegraph office sending same to govern, and this section to apply when no specific time is stated in the original offer.

Rule 19. Time of Shipment.—All trades in cottonseed products shall be for either immediate, prompt or specified dates of shipment.

(1) Immediate shall be within five working days.

(2) Prompt shall be within ten working days.

(3) Specified dates according to contract. In all cases the bill of lading shall be evidence of the date of shipment.

(4) It is understood that this rule does not refer to or in any way affect the sale of oil in buyer's tanks. Nor does it in any way refer to or govern the shipment or delivery of empty tank cars.

(Last sentence is new.)

Rule 20. Section 1. All sales of cottonseed products, unless otherwise specified, shall be for cash, payment to be made by resident buyers upon presentation of invoice with railroad ticket signed, or bill of lading attached, showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order.

Section 2. Unless specially stipulated, payment of non-resident buyers shall be by sight or demand draft at contract price, with actual cost of exchange if any paid, not exceeding one-quarter of one per cent., with bill of lading attached showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order.

(Words "actual cost of exchange if any paid" inserted.)

Section 3. Any tender of a grade of oil, meal, cake or linters better than the grade sold shall be deemed a good delivery.

Section 4. When goods are delivered to the carrier as agreed, whether in whole or partial completion of trade, payment for same shall become due, and all risks belong to the buyer.

(Words "if presented during banking hours" stricken out.)

Rule 21. Section 1. On all sales of cottonseed products to or through regular brokers,

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Dressed  
Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

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Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 173 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue  
East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and  
East Side Market } 45th Streets  
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
West Side Market }

## JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

# Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

the seller shall pay the brokerage, unless otherwise specially agreed.

Section 2. When a trade is closed with or through a broker, it shall be understood that his fee has been earned, whether the goods are finally delivered or not.

### FORWARDING OF BUYER'S TANKS.

Rule 22. Section 1. In case the buyer furnishes tank cars, forwarding of the entire number of tank cars contracted for shall be made by the buyer as follows:

(a) Immediate forwarding of empty tank cars shall be within two working days, date of contract not included.

(b) Quick forwarding of empty tank cars shall be within five working days, date of contract not included.

(c) Prompt forwarding of empty tank cars shall be within ten working days, date of contract not included.

(d) Specified Forwardings.—Tank cars shall be forwarded by buyer in such time that under the ordinary course of transportation they shall reach the seller in time to allow him to make delivery as per contract.

(e) Cars Delayed En Route.—In case of immediate forwardings, in case of quick forwardings, and in case of prompt forwardings, buyer cannot be held responsible for railroad delays, and no demurrage shall accrue.

(f) In case a tank car is disabled or lost another tank car shall be forwarded immediately by buyer.

(g) It is understood that the arrival of

tank cars at the town where mill or refinery is located shall constitute delivery as above.

(Word "forwarding" substituted for "shipment.")

Section 2. It is understood that this entire rule refers to the forwarding of empty tank cars by the buyer, and does not refer to the movement of the oil by the seller. The date of bill of lading shall be evidence of shipment, and such date will count as one of the days to be counted.

(Section 2 is new.)

### SHIPMENT OF OIL IN BUYER'S TANKS.

(Rule 23 is new.)

Rule 23. Section 1. Specified shipments  
(Continued on page 20.)

# Swift & Company

## Jersey City

# Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## New York and Chicago

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### GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,  
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

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Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.  
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### TO GUIDE LEGISLATION

Quite the most significant and possibly the  
most important action taken at the recent con-  
vention of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crush-  
ers' Association appears to have escaped notice.  
It is probable that even the convention itself  
hardly realized what it did at the time. The  
resolutions were presented at a moment when  
general attention was diverted, and were  
adopted perfunctorily. Members who failed to  
give attention to the reading of the resolutions  
are among those most vitally interested in  
their subject matter; it is likely that when  
they return home and give their action a care-  
ful second thought they will realize more  
clearly its significance.

It is worth while to call attention to the  
nature of the action taken, and this can be  
done in no better way than by re-printing the  
salient portions of the resolutions. The Asso-

ciation commits itself to a campaign for the  
promotion in the various states of just and  
reasonable legislation affecting the production  
and sale of cottonseed products and of the  
handling and sale of the raw material, the  
cottonseed.

Recent and impending action of state legis-  
latures in these directions has apparently  
aroused cottonseed products interests to the  
necessity of such action, and of speedy and  
effective action, at that. It is said that the  
action of the convention in the adoption of  
these resolutions may be effectively utilized at  
once in at least one state where legislation  
oppressive to the trade is threatening, and  
where something must be done quickly to pre-  
vent objectionable enactments.

Concerning abuses in handling the raw ma-  
terial the resolutions say:

"The quality of cottonseed is the foundation  
of the quality of all its products, and we first  
recommend to the producer the most careful at-  
tention to the preservation of this article,  
which is becoming more and more valuable,  
and we recommend such legislation as will  
make it impossible to deliver damaged cotton-  
seed on contracts for good seed, and particu-  
larly legislation to prevent the admixture of  
trash and dirt, which leads to the apparent  
difference in value in the price of cottonseed in  
various parts of the country. In conclusion,  
we recommend that the cotton seed trade be  
given the benefit of regulation and inspection  
such as now governs the trade in wheat, corn  
and linseed."

Owing to the excellent regulations framed  
and enforced by the trade itself, there appears  
to be no necessity for legislation affecting  
trading in cottonseed oil. But with cotton-  
seed meal it is a very different story, as the  
resolutions indicate:

"The quality of cottonseed meal is governed  
by the quality and character of cottonseed  
from which it is made and by the method of  
manufacture adopted in various parts of the  
country, each section having adopted such  
process as proved necessary in order to obtain  
the greatest value for the raw material that  
can be paid to the producer. These conditions  
vary within the borders of each State as well  
as in different States. Therefore, it is impos-  
sible to restrict by legislative enactments the  
quality of meal to be made unless legislation  
also undertakes to classify the quality of seed  
offered for sale.

"We, therefore, after full and careful in-  
vestigation of the subject, recommend that the  
members of the Inter State Cotton Seed  
Crushers' Association in each State urge upon  
their legislators such enactments as will fully  
protect the buyers of this valuable product by  
requiring sellers to deliver such goods as they  
guarantee and also to allow manufacturers to  
sell under proper regulations any quality of  
meal made by the ordinary method of manu-  
facture from any grade of seed that they buy."

The Association therefore recommends the  
appointment by its president of a legislative  
committee from each state to promote the ob-  
jects of these resolutions in the various states,  
to prevent the enactment of unfair and op-  
pressive laws, and to secure the adoption of  
legislation which shall be fair to buyer and  
seller, producer and consumer alike. The se-  
lection of this committee, its action and the  
results of that action will be awaited with  
interest.

### PACKERS' TIMELY ACTION

The action of the Chicago packers in de-  
ciding to buy all she stuff subject to in-  
spection is proving to be one of the best  
moves ever made in the packinghouse indus-  
try. That the commendation of their action  
in these columns last week was deserved  
has been shown by the events of the week.  
Several concerns in various parts of the coun-  
try made announcement that they would is-  
sue similar instructions to their buyers, but  
it remained for the resolution of the execu-  
tive committee of the American Meat Pack-  
ers' Association to give full force to the  
movement against paying full prices for dis-  
eased animals.

The request of the committee that all in-  
spected slaughtering establishments take the  
same stand will certainly be generally com-  
plied with. Then the shippers of diseased  
stock will understand that the packers in all  
parts of the country are thoroughly deter-  
mined that there shall be a thorough cleans-  
ing of breeding and feeding places and means  
taken for eradicating disease. This will re-  
sult in a lessening of disease in hogs as well  
as cattle, for nearly all of the condemned ani-  
mals come from the dairy districts, the cows  
communicating the disease to the hogs, as  
well as each other. The final outcome of the  
movement will be that the public generally  
will receive benefit of untold value in the  
eradication of tuberculosis and kindred dis-  
eases from the herds of the country.

While the packers have started the move-  
ment for the purpose of eliminating disease  
among animals offered for slaughter, and  
consequently saving the tremendous losses  
from condemnations, it is to their credit  
that they have held in mind the more im-  
portant benefit to the public of compelling  
stockgrowers to eradicate disease at its source.

The extent to which the abuse against the  
packers in shipping diseased animals has  
gone was recently shown in a glaring man-  
ner. The authorities of a Western State  
sent inspectors through infected districts to  
make tuberculin tests, and whenever the ani-  
mals showed presence of disease they were  
immediately shipped to market, the owners  
knowing that under the old order they would  
be paid the price of healthy animals and the  
packers would stand the loss.

It has been common knowledge for several  
years that shippers have made a practice of  
sending their stock to market immediately  
upon suspicion or assurance that disease ex-  
isted in it, and for the same reasons. It is  
high time that action was taken, and the  
resolution passed by the American Meat  
Packers' Association will prove a boon both  
to the packers and the public, the latter now  
having reason to hope for less disease in milk  
and other dairy products.

**COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.**

(Continued from page 18.)

of oil in buyer's tanks shall be made within the time specified in the contract.

Immediate shipment of oil in buyer's tanks shall be within five working days, date of contract not included.

Prompt shipment of oil in buyer's tanks shall be within ten working days, date of contract not included.

Section 2. It is understood that for any of the above three shipments of oil in buyer's tank cars, the tank cars shall be forwarded by buyer in such time that under the ordinary course of transportation they shall reach the seller in time to allow him to make delivery as per contract.

Rule 24. Notice of Forwarding and Shipment of Tank Cars.—Section 1. Buyer shall notify seller when tank cars are shipped, giving location of car, with number and name, and follow up such notice with railroad receipt or bill of lading. Railroad records shall determine date of shipment.

Section 2. Seller shall in like manner give notice of arrival of tank car and reshipment of same, sending railroad receipt or bill of lading, the date of which shall be evidence of shipment of loaded car.

Rule 25. Section 1. Failure on the part of buyer to ship cars in the proper time and give due notice thereof shall entitle the seller, at his option, to cancel the contract or exact demurrage at the rate of \$2.00 per tank car for every day's delay, or, upon notice, the right to sell the oil for the account of buyer, after the lapse of five days, at the best obtainable price, through any cotton oil broker in good standing, holding the buyer for losses. Sale to be for earliest obtainable shipment, original buyer to pay demurrage for all delays. But in case it is shown that the tank cars were forwarded in due time as above specified, and delayed en route, the seller must fill them, charging the buyer \$2.00 per day per tank car as above specified, and the buyer must accept them under the contract. In case the seller elects to cancel he must, after he has acquired the right to cancel any contract, or part thereof, notify the buyer by registered letter or wire of his intention to do so, it being understood that the contract is in force until such notice of cancellation has been given by seller, and that the provisions of this rule apply to the movement of individual tank cars; and delay in regard to any number of tank cars embraced in one contract shall not influence action in regard to such tanks as may have been shipped in proper time. Failure to give such notice shall operate as a renewal of the contract and shall extend the time of same by as many days as seller allows to lapse before giving notice.

(Five days instead of ten allowed to sell oil.) (All matter beginning with "It being understood that," etc., and extending to "shipped in proper time" is new.)

Section 2. It is understood that nothing in the above rule may be taken to limit or interfere with the measure of damages that may arise under the contract.

**BUYER'S TANKS AT MILL.**

Rule 26. Section 1. Seller shall in all cases load tank cars within 48 hours of arrival at destination, and to their full capacity, when within contract requirements. In case the seller does not load the tank cars within 48 hours after arrival, he shall pay the buyer \$2.00 for each tank car for every day's delay beyond 48 hours (in this case "destination" means "mill" when within free switching limits of the town where mill is located) or if after the lapse of five days after the expiration of contract time of shipment the tank cars have not been loaded, the buyer shall have the right to cancel or to purchase the quantity of oil due on contract for the account of seller at the lowest obtainable price through any cotton oil broker in good standing, holding the seller for loss sustained.

(In eleventh line "five days" is substituted for "ten," and in same sentence "cancel or to" is added.)

Section 2. Tank cars delayed during settlement of disputes by arbitration or otherwise, shall be subject to demurrage at the rate of \$2.00 per day, less the customary unloading

time of 48 hours, the party in error to pay the demurrage. Seller shall, in all cases before loading, inspect tank cars and clean them, if necessary, at the expense of the buyer, charging him actual cost for same.

**CONTRACTS.**

Rule 27. Section 1. When cottonseed products other than oil are sold for shipment over one or more months, it shall be at sellers' option as to the time in each of the months named as to shipment, but the seller shall ask buyer for shipping orders at least ten days before he shall make shipment.

Section 2. Sales for shipment over two or more months are understood to be for equal shipments during each month named, unless otherwise specified in the contract.

Section 3. In case of contracts for oil for specified shipments, it shall be the duty of the seller to notify buyer at least ten days previous to the expiration of the period in which tank cars might be forwarded in time to reach seller in time to admit of shipment of the oil within the contract period. In case seller does not give such instruction within the period specified, it shall be the duty of the buyer to ask by wire for such instructions, confirming by letter, and then failing to receive them, upon wire notice given 48 hours in advance may, through any recognized broker in good standing, buy the oil contracted for, holding the seller for any loss and expense incurred in such repurchase, and accounting to him for any profits earned in it over the contract price.

(Section 3 is new.)

Section 4. The place of fulfillment of contracts for export is to be at American seaport of shipment or border.

**CLAIMS.**

Note.—Members should notify the secretary of any difference had or likely to arise, in order that he may forestall resignations of any member complained of before formal complaint is filed.

(This notification is new.)

Rule 28. Section 1. All claims against shipments of cottonseed products must be made within 10 days after their arrival at American points of destination (except claims for demurrage on tank cars, in which case 30 days shall be allowed in which to file claims, and except products for export, in which case 30 days shall be allowed after arrival at American border or port).

Section 2. No claims from any foreign market will be recognized unless the proper samples of the goods are taken and preserved previous to their leaving American shore. But on shipments made on through bill of lading only, samples drawn as provided in the rules governing samples before removal of goods from foreign dock will be recognized.

Section 3. Where claims are made and not sustained, the claimant must pay all expenses incurred by reason of such incorrectly made claims; it being understood that this does not refer to costs in arbitration cases.

(Last clause, beginning "by reason of such," etc., is new.)

Section 4. All claims to be brought before the Arbitration Committee of this Association must be accompanied by an affidavit from a reliable party, substantially in the following form, describing and identifying the sample submitted as taken from and fairly representing the entire shipment:

**Section 5. Form of Claims:**

I, the undersigned, do hereby make affidavit that I have drawn fair and true samples from \_\_\_\_\_ packages of \_\_\_\_\_ being not less than \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the entire number of packages embraced in a shipment made by \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ as evidenced by bill of lading dated \_\_\_\_\_ and issued by \_\_\_\_\_

The samples were carefully taken so as to secure a fair representation of the contents of the individual package and a true average of the quality of the entire shipment.

I certify to the correctness of the samples, which are marked as follows: \_\_\_\_\_ and which represents the shipments marked or identified as follows: \_\_\_\_\_ or contained in \_\_\_\_\_

Sworn to before me, a notary or justice of the peace of \_\_\_\_\_ county, and State of \_\_\_\_\_ and duly authorized by law to take depositions, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 190 \_\_\_\_\_

**WEIGHTS.**

Rule 29. Section 1. A claim for loss in weight, to be entitled to consideration, must be supported by the sworn certificate of the Association's official inspector or a public weigher at point of destination, and such certificate shall show date of arrival of goods at destination.

(Last clause, beginning "and such certificate," is new.)

Section 2. Oil.—In the case of oil, however, the oil shall be weighed by a sworn public weigher at destination, and his certificate furnished immediately to both seller and buyer. It must show condition of tank car, and if weighed on track scales, the gross tare and net weights. Also that car was uncoupled and free while being weighed. If on tank scale the certificate must show the condition of both tank car and tank scale, the thorough emptying of same and the condition of all connecting pipes.

Section 3. Expenses.—All expenses of weighing and inspection to be paid by the buyer.

Section 4. In case of weights of oil submitted to arbitration, the seller's proof of weights and (or) gauge and temperature at the mill shall be entitled to consideration by the arbitration committee.

(Words "and (or) gauge and temperature" are new.)

**QUALITY.**

Rule 30. Section 1. In case of oil submitted to arbitration on account of quality, the seller's sample of oil, if drawn from the tank car after the tank is loaded, and according to the rules, shall be entitled to consideration by the arbitration committee.

Section 2. Rejected Oil.—Where sales are made for shipment in buyer's tanks, and the oil is rejected on delivery because not up to the contract, the seller, on being notified, should within 5 days thereafter, dispose of the oil through any recognized broker on the open market for the account of whom it may concern. If the seller fails to make disposition of said oil within 10 days, the buyer shall take possession of or sell the oil for account of whom it may concern, and buyer's claims shall be decided by the arbitration committee, if seller and buyer cannot agree. In the case of arbitration of oil rejected under this article, the arbitration committee shall assess the actual loss and damages against the loser of the arbitration.

**SAMPLES.**

Rule 31. Section 1. Samples shall in every case be drawn in the presence of representatives of both seller and buyer, at American destination, by a reliable party or parties, who shall make affidavit as prescribed by these rules in the "form for claims," and it is understood that at ports where an official inspector or weigher is provided by this Association, such official inspector shall be considered the representative of both buyer and seller.

(Last clause, beginning "and it is understood," is new.)

Section 2. If the seller refuses or neglects for 48 hours after notification to appear in person or appoint a representative to draw the samples in the presence of the buyer or his representatives for arbitration, then the buyer may appoint any disinterested person to draw such samples.

This is to apply to all cottonseed products.

Section 3. Samples drawn and presented to the Association, with all expenses paid in accordance with the above requirements and with the prescribed form and agreement attached, shall be considered sufficient evidence for arbitration.

Section 4. Samples representative of any shipment of cottonseed products to secure the official recognition of this Association or its committees, must be secured in substantially the following manner:

Section 5. In case of contention, and when agreed samples are not furnished the arbitration committee shall consider the samples furnished by both the seller and the buyer, careful attention being given to properly sworn statements as to the manner of procurement and identification of the samples furnished.

(Continued on page 24.)



## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### REFINING BUTTER, OILS AND FATS.

An apparatus for refining butter, oils, fats, etc., consists of an air-tight tank having a conical bottom and provided at the top with a pipe which is in connection with an exhaust pump. A second pipe also enters the top of the vessel and reaches nearly to the bottom. The oil, etc., is placed in the vessel and there subjected to a blast of air. The bottom of the second or air-inlet pipe terminates in a perforated diaphragm, the perforations being so constricted as to admit, during the action of the exhaust pump, only a limited supply of air to the tank.

### TANNING HIDES AND SKINS.

A new tanning process consists in introducing into the fibers of the hide, substances containing a tanning matter capable of being liberated by interaction under suitable conditions, e. g., by heat or a bath of hot grease. Or, a reducible metallic substance is reduced into the fiber by means of a reducing agent introduced in a chemically inactive condition, but which is capable of interaction under conditions similar to the above. Thus the hides may be treated with a bath of chromic acid, then painted with glucose and immersed in a bath of hot grease.

### FLOOR FOR CATTLE PENS.

A substantial and lasting floor for cattle pens, and where rapid cleaning is an essential feature, is made of coal ashes, tar, gravel, etc., in the following manner: Take two parts of very dry lime rubbish and 1 part coal ashes, also very dry, and both sifted fine. In a dry place, on a dry day, mix them, and leave a hole in the middle of the heap as bricklayers do when making mortar. Into this pour boiling hot coal tar, mix, and when as stiff as mortar put in 3 inches thick where the floor is to be; the ground should be dry and beaten smooth; sprinkle over it coarse sand. When cold, pass a light roller over it; in a few days the walk will be solid and waterproof.

### PRESERVING EGGS.

The relative merits for preserving eggs in 10 per cent and 5 per cent solutions of water glass, in a mixture of lime water and salt brine—the lime water being made by mixing a pound of quicklime and 0.5 pound of table salt with 4 quarts of boiling water—and in a commercial egg preservative, show that eggs can be kept in good condition for home use at least eight months by immersing them either in a water glass solution or in lime water and salt brine.

Those eggs preserved in water glass appear to come out in better condition than those kept in the lime and salt mixture. It seems probable that a solution of water glass half-

way between the two named would be better than either of these, since it would doubtless give a better product than the weaker solution and would not deposit a sediment, thereby losing strength, as the stronger solution does. A pound of water glass properly diluted is sufficient to cover 12 to 15 dozen eggs, when the cost of the preservative is less than one cent per dozen. Eggs packed by the water glass method will keep for some time after they are removed from the preservative solution.

### CALCIUM SOAP INTO SODA SOAP.

In a process for converting calcium soap into sodium or potassium soap, the former is heated to a temperature of from 60 to 100 degrees C. in a closed vessel, with ammonium carbonate and sodium or potassium chloride or sulphate. The calcium is completely precipitated as carbonate, sodium or potassium soap is formed, and the ammonia unites with the acid radical of the sodium or potassium salt present.

The reaction proceeds at ordinary temperatures, but heating the mixtures in closed vessels is the best way of effecting the change. There is but little loss of ammonium salt, as the ammonium carbonate may be regenerated by heating the ammonium chloride or sulphate with the precipitated calcium carbonate.

### WHITEWASH FOR BRICK WALLS.

It will be interesting to many of our readers to learn of a whitewash which is extremely serviceable around slaughter houses and other structures built of brick, and which are subject to frequent and extended wetting from without as well as from within.

The following coating for rough brick walls is used by the United States Government for painting lighthouses, and it effectually prevents moisture from striking through: Take of fresh Rosendale cement, 3 parts, and of clean, fine sand, 1 part; mix with fresh water thoroughly. This gives a gray or granite color, dark or light, according to the color of the cement. If brick color is desired, add enough Venetian red to the mixture to produce the color. If a very light color is desired, lime may be used with the cement and sand. Care must be taken to have all the ingredients well mixed together. In applying the wash, the wall must be wet with clean fresh water; then follow im-

mediately with the cement wash. This prevents the bricks from absorbing the water from the wash too rapidly, and gives time for the cement to set. The wash must be well stirred during the application.

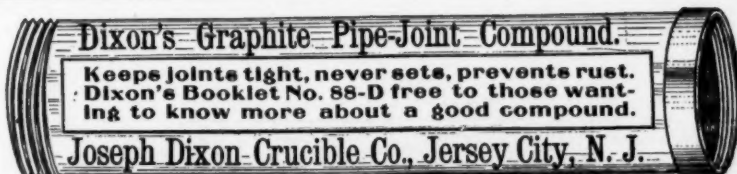
The mixture is to be made as thick as can be applied conveniently with a whitewash brush. It is admirably suited for brick work, fences, etc., but it cannot be used to advantage when it is applied over paint or whitewash.

### PREPARING ANIMALS FOR KILLING.

It is important that an animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. If kept on full feed the system is gorged and the blood loaded with assimilated nutrients is driven to the extremities of the capillaries. In such a condition it is impossible to thoroughly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish-colored, unattractive carcass will be the result. Food in the stomach decomposes very rapidly after slaughter, and where the dressing is slow the gases generated often flavor the meat. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a nicely colored carcass.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. It is highly important that they be not excited in any way sufficiently to raise the temperature of the body. Excitement prevents proper drainage of blood vessels, and if extreme, will cause souring of the meat very soon after dressing. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive or after a rapid run about the pasture. If heated by such cause it is far better to allow it to rest overnight before killing than to risk the meat spoiling.

The flesh of an animal that has been overheated is usually of a pale color and very often develops a sour or putrid odor within three or four days after being dressed. It is also essential that the animal be carefully handled so as not to bruise the body. Bruises cause blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance, and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcass. A thirty-six-hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use, either fresh or for curing purposes.



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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ellenburgh, N. Y.—The Willow Beach Co-operative Creamery Association has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock by John Peet, John Bruso, W. Barrow of Merrill, N. Y., and others.

Flat River, Mo.—The Flat River Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by J. W. Holliday, W. J. Layne and J. J. Reiss.

Essex, Mass.—T. E. Spittle, L. F. Amoro and G. E. Waldron have incorporated the Consumers' Milk Company with \$15,000 capital stock to deal in dairy products.

St. Louis, Mo.—The McConnell and Pilcher Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by R. McConnell, J. W. Pilcher and G. R. Ford.

Medina, N. Y.—The Austin and Rowley Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by I. G. Rowley, Fern Rowley and A. Austin.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The John F. White Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by J. F. White, C. W. Merville and R. J. Wilson.

Strawn, Tex.—The Strawn Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock.

Palestine, Tex.—The Palestine Electric and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$140,000 capital stock by G. W. Burkett, William Broyles and E. J. Howell.

Blooming Grove, Tex.—The Home Light, Water and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock, by M. G. Young, J. L. Dorsey and R. W. George.

Fairview, O. T.—The Fairview Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock, by F. O. Allen, J. A. Floyd, D. R. Thomas and H. Clay Willis.

## ICE NOTES.

New York.—Jacob Ruppert is preparing to install a new 500-ton refrigerating machine in his brewery.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Fairhill Ice and Coal Company are having plans made for the erection of a one-story refrigerating and ice storage plant.

New Albany, Ky.—The Enterprise Ice Company, recently incorporated, has elected the following officers: President, Joseph Schueler; vice-president, Louis W. Sieveking, and secretary and treasurer, Benjamin Jackson. The company will erect an artificial ice plant on Division, near Vincennes street.

Chilton, Wis.—The Calumet Dairy Company has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Desmond & Company contemplate the erection of a cold storage plant here.

Bogalusa, La.—The Great Southern Lumber Company contemplates the erection of a 50-ton ice plant, to cost around \$50,000.

Donaldsonville, La.—The Ascension Ice Company has purchased a site on which it will erect a 30-ton ice plant.

## MAKING ICE WITH PRODUCER GAS.

BY VAN RENSSELAER H. GREENE.

It is my purpose to compare in this article the relative costs of making plate ice when the steam engine is used as a motive power and when a gas engine is employed.

Where plate ice is produced by a steam driven compressor, the cost of production of a ton will average in the neighborhood of eighty cents, which, of course, includes depreciation of machinery, taxes, salaries, etc. Of the eighty cents, twenty-nine are chargeable to

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the coal and water consumed in the boilers and for making the ice.

The cost of manufacturing one ton of ice with producer gas and the gas engine as the motive power has been reported to not exceed sixteen cents per ton. This sum covers the cost of the coal and water consumer only. This represents a saving of 43 per cent. in the production of power.

In order to make this article a little more clear we will supplement these statements with figures. The steam cost is gathered from an actual test on a plate ice plant, and the cost of operating the producer and gas engine is the actual consumption of pea coal at \$3.50 per ton, the gas engine, however, not driving a compressor.

The steam engine under discussion furnishes power for a 100 ton ammonia compressor. This engine is a 150 H.P. "Corliss" compound condensing engine, using 18 lbs. of steam per horse-power per hour. Under these conditions the engine consumes 2,700 lbs. of steam per hour in the making of 50 tons of ice per day. Between the engine and the boiler there was a 3 per cent. loss in moisture condensed in the pipes, and 2 per cent. loss in saturated condition of the steam. This makes the steam consumed at the boiler 2,835 lbs. per hour, and with a boiler evaporation of approximately 8 lbs. steam per lb. coal the coal consumption was 354 lbs. per hour, or 8,496 lbs. per day—nearly  $4\frac{1}{4}$  net tons, which, at \$3.50 per ton, cost \$12.75. The making of 50 tons of ice per day requires a little less than 1,740 cubic feet of water, which, at \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet, costs \$1.74. The amount of steam required by the engine was 1,140 cubic feet, of which quantity 1,036 cubic feet is condensed and returned to the boiler, leaving a loss of 104 cubic feet of water to be made up, costing 10 cents per day. This sum, when added to



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the water bill for the ice, makes the total water cost \$1.84 per day for the 50 tons of ice. The total cost of water and coal for one day was, therefore, \$14.59, or nearly 29 cents per ton.

Before entering into the mechanical efficiency of a producer gas outfit, it is best to become familiar with its mode of operation. Producer gas is water gas, as now used for illuminating purposes in all large cities, without the light giving properties. The producer consists of a furnace, on the grate of which pea coal is always kept burning to a white heat. Through the grate bars of this furnace is drawn a small amount of air and water, which form steam when coming into contact with the coal, and absorb hydrogen. This gas is then purified by passing it through a charcoal filter. It is then cooled and passed into a receiving tank, and from there goes to the engine as required.

A series of tests now being run on a large gas engine shows that one horsepower hour can be produced by the destructive distillation of one pound of pea coal. Applying these figures to the case in question, the operation of a 150 horsepower engine will require 150 lbs. of pea coal per hour, or 3,600 lbs. of coal per day, which equals 1.8 net tons, and costing \$6.30 with coal at \$3.50 per ton. Adding to this \$1.74, the cost of the 50 tons of water, as mentioned before, and we bring the total cost for 50 tons of ice to \$8.04 per day, or 16 cents per ton.

The same per cent. of saving is noticeable from the standpoint of the labor costs in the engine room. The mechanical department of the average plate ice plant is operated by two engineers and two firemen. The probable weekly salaries for the four will average \$72. Where a producer gas system is employed a large quantity of coal is placed in a hopper above the furnace, to be used when needed, and the attendance upon the fires can be accomplished in two hours' time, divided throughout the day, giving almost as much time for the engineer to look after the machinery as is the case with the steam engine, thus dispensing with the two firemen's services altogether.—Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

#### PUMP TROUBLES.

"I have a centrifugal pump sucking from a brine tank, forcing the brine through 3,500 feet of coil and discharging the brine into the tank after the circuit," writes an engineer to Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

"Would it cause the cold storage rooms to hold their temperature better if the pump were operated faster than at present? We use an ordinary two-step centrifugal pump.



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Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

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We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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"In your estimation, do you think it at all times necessary to have a relief pump? I am at present operating this pump by a 2 H.P. motor, and should it or the pump become broken in any way I would be obliged to shut down until I could secure repairs."

The faster you run your brine pump the more you will pump through the coils, replies the editor, but the range in temperature of the brine entering and leaving the cooler for a given tonnage will be less. Running your pump faster will bring the temperature of the cold storage room nearer the brine temperature, but under ordinary conditions it is better and more economical to run the brine as slow as a good circulation will permit and to drop the brine temperature until the desired room temperature is obtained.

In a centrifugal pump there are fewer moving parts to wear out than in a duplex pump, and consequently less chance for trouble. With an electrically driven outfit the probable trouble will happen to the motor, such as excessive sparking, wearing down of the commutator surfaces, etc. It would, therefore, seem safe, if you do not care to install a complete reserve outfit, to purchase a new armature for the motor, replacing the old armature with the new one while undergoing repairs.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

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Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.  
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
Indianapolis, Knight & Johnson Co.  
Chicago, 10 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.  
St. Louis, 20 S. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.  
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.  
Omaha, American Transfer Co.  
San Francisco, Hyland & Jarvie.  
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
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Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.  
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer and Storage Co.  
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### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Continued from page 20.)

Section 6. Oil.—If in tank cars, at least two gallons must be taken well down in the body of the oil, and from this one gallon sample shall be drawn and placed in a perfectly clean tin can, which shall be securely fastened without the use of sealing wax, and carefully labeled so as to guarantee its identity and correctness, and for the use of the arbitration committee.

Section 7. When oil in barrels is sampled, samples shall be drawn from 10 per cent. of the barrels selected at random, each sample to be taken from a separate barrel, so as to represent its entire contents, and drawn in such manner as to prevent any introduction of moisture, each sample so taken shall be sealed and labeled as above provided for.

Rule 32. Soap Stock.—When in tank cars, samples shall be drawn from flowing stock at regular intervals as tank is being loaded, in the presence of a representative of the buyer as provided in Rule 31. Samples shall be taken in the approximate proportion of two pounds to each ten barrels, and a thorough mixture made of same. From this mixture three one-pound samples shall be taken, which shall be hermetically sealed in can or Mason jar with rubber gasket. The first to be forwarded to the buyer immediately, the second to be retained by the seller and tested by his chemist, and analysis sent to buyer within five days, and the third to be retained intact, hermetically sealed and properly marked for identification by the seller. If impractical for

the buyer to be represented when samples are drawn at the mill samples shall be drawn by the buyer at destination in the presence of a representative of the seller or by a public inspector. In the event of difference in the test between the seller's chemist and the buyer's chemist the third sample shall be submitted to a disinterested chemist to be agreed upon.

(Words "Immediately" in twelfth line, and "and analysis sent to buyer within 5 days," are new.)

If in barrels, samples shall be drawn with a trier from each and every barrel and a gallon sample be taken from this mixture, which shall constitute the test for the lot, samples to be drawn from tanks or barrels by sampler.

Rule 33. Cake.—Sample pieces not less than three inches square shall be taken from at least 5 per cent. of the packages in each carload, or in the entire lot, if not shipped in carload lots, which pieces shall be wrapped in such manner as to keep each lot separate and distinct, and fairly representing the shipment from which taken. These samples shall be sealed and labeled so as to thoroughly identify them and the shipment which they represent.

Rule 34. Meal.—Two ounces or more from a sack shall constitute a sample of meal, and must be drawn so as to fairly represent the entire contents of the bag. Twenty samples from each carload, or fifty sacks from each 100 tons, if not shipped in car lots, shall be sufficient to represent a shipment. Separate samples of meal should be well wrapped in heavy paper, sealed and labeled, so as to identify them and the shipment they represent. Samples of meal, if of approximately the same grade and quality, need not be kept separate,

but may be commingled, in which case they must be placed in a metal mailing or sample box and carefully marked, showing the number of samples taken, as well as car number and mark.

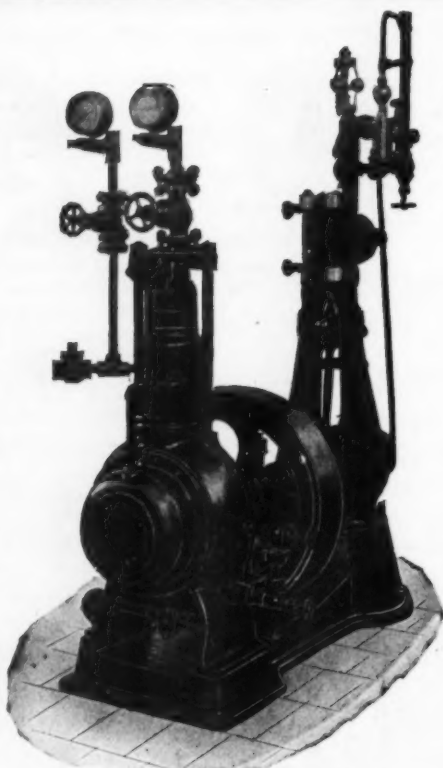
Provided, that where large lots of cake or meal are involved, representative samples taken practically as herein prescribed, not less than five pounds in weight for cottonseed cake, or two pounds for cottonseed meal, shall be deemed a compliance with these rules.

### ARBITRATION.

Rule 35. Section 1. In case of differences between members of this Association that can not be amicably adjusted promptly, same shall be settled by arbitration upon the application of either, and the secretary shall call such arbitration at such places as he sees best, promptly upon notice of such request.

Section 2. Arbitrations may be held at New York, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Dallas and Galveston, as agreed by the parties at difference, and in case they cannot agree, then as determined by the Secretary of the Association. At the above mentioned points and all others where application is made by not less than ten members, and in his opinion it is advisable, the President of this Association, as soon as convenient after his election, shall appoint a Permanent Committee of Arbitration to consist of five members, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Each committee shall meet upon call of its Chairman, as often as is necessary for the prompt dispatch of

(Concluded on page 42.)



## "The Brunswick"

### REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

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WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture of this class of machinery.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Reactions from Weakness—Increased Buoyancy—Decided Firmness for Lard—Good, Full Consumption—Rate of Hog Supplies Determining Factor for Near Future—Bullish Situations Looked for Ultimately.**

In the early part of the week there was some pressure in pork selling by a prominent trader, and the tendency from it was to lower prices for the product. The lard market at that time was well sustained, because of its present and prospective rate of consumption, particularly in view of the possibility of added consumption of the lard from the scarcity and high prices of cottonseed oil, with the effect upon the extent of compound lard production.

At mid-week the entire market had become, temporarily, at least, a strong one, with on Wednesday a substantial rise in prices all around, through some of the prominent packers interested in buying, lard particularly on its statistical and other positions, and a feeling all around of increased strength.

It may be doubted, however, that the market is ready, as yet, for permanently materially higher prices, although that the extent of the hog supplies in the near future is likely to determine the prices generally.

Our opinion is that there is considerable of a hog supply to be marketed, but whether it will be hastened to market is another matter.

There is little doubt but that the late increased hog marketing has been brought about by the high prices of feedstuffs, par-

ticularly as the hog prices have not undergone material change.

It may be doubted that the farmers would stand for materially lower cost hogs, and that it is doubtful if the market prices of the hogs would be modified more than temporarily. The active needs of the hog supplies, because of the larger than usual home consumption of the products in this country, with the ordinary wants of Europe, are likely to prevent other than fairly well sustained prices for the hogs. It would appear, therefore, that there is little likelihood of a decided interruption of rather full hog supplies at the packing points.

The point would be, as concerns a permanent advance at once in the prices of the products more that it would further stimulate the market prices for hogs, and that this would be unwise, at present, however likely it is from the rate of consumption of the products, that at the time for modified receipts of the hogs there is a probability of decided bullish movements for the products markets.

Of course, if the public gets interested in the hog products markets, as it was lately in the grain dealings, a bullish temper of markets for them would prevail at an earlier time than now seems probable.

The probability that there is a materially larger hog supply to be marketed this season than was had last season, with likelihood of increased average weights for them, has, as a counteraction, the increased wants of the products for home consumption, and the increasing demands for them from Europe. Besides, it is realized that there will be some loss of production from the gov-

ernment inspection, as well as a turning of demands to supplies of pure lard before a new crop cottonseed oil season.

There is growing scarcity of cottonseed oil supplies, with even higher prices for them, the ability to put the cotton oil market values to any high basis before a new crop season, is not doubted whatever reactions may happen meanwhile.

It would seem as if pure lard prices would ultimately go high enough to permit an advance in the market for compound lard. It would be necessary to have higher cost compound lard if the cottonseed oil prices are to rule upon some trade expected basis for them, also the compound makers would be taking profits on their cottonseed oil supplies rather than in using them for the make of compound lard.

The speculation in pork, lard and ribs is a little wider, and essentially in the July and September options. The "short" interest shows some disposition to cover contracts, but, as well, there is slightly increased investment demand.

A dislike, just now, for general speculation in the hog products is more on account of the uncertainty of weather conditions for the corn crop, and the desire, as well, to get clearer ideas of the possibilities of other crops. The reports concerning the cotton crop are but little improved for the week, and the prospects for it are of a somewhat discouraging order. Indeed, there is doubt expressed by some trade sources that even under the most favorable weather conditions for the cotton crop through the summer months, could it reach a volume of supplies large enough to meet all needs of the

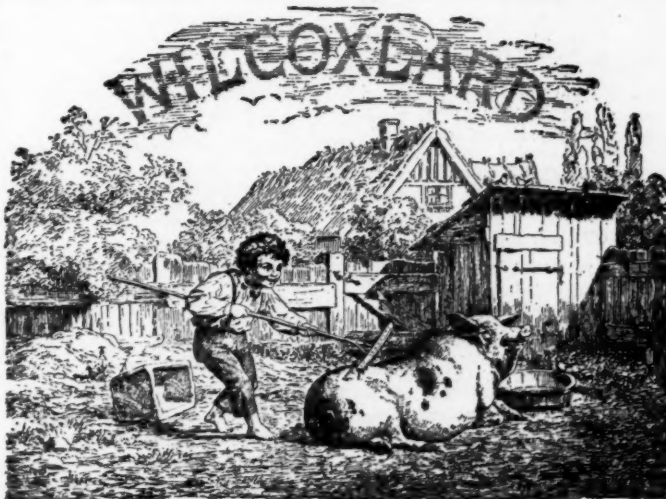
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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market has been without especially interesting features for the week, as it remains firm and unchanged, without especial vitality to trading, but no especially burdensome accumulation of supplies anywhere.

The tallow market prices would appear to be upon a very reasonable basis, compared with those for some other soap materials, however high the tallow prices are compared with some periods of ordinary seasons, or how difficult it is to arrange the prices of manufactured goods to the cost of the raw materials.

There is the singular feature in the way of soap materials, of cottonseed oil, for instance, as being about one cent per pound above the prices of tallow, and about 1½¢ above the prices of grease.

Of course, the prices of cottonseed oil are strained from the small supply basis of it, and there is naturally no demand for it from the soapmakers, except as it must be had by a few sources for the make of special cottonseed oil soaps; and that most of these cottonseed oil soapmakers are well protected against needs of supplies by contract deliveries to them at materially lower prices than those current. Therefore, that the cottonseed oil high prices are alluded to in connection with the tallow and grease markets only as an observation and not as an important factor upon them.

But the fact remains that there is a feeling that tallow and grease supplies ought to be well sustained in price, in consideration of the high cost of some of the other soap materials; there are some traders going beyond this, in the opinion that cottonseed oil prices ought to have at least a moderate effect in strengthening the prices of other general soap materials.

It is believed that the European markets are somewhat influenced concerning the cost of linseed by the cotton oil prices, and that possibly the English markets would not be as well sustained for tallow supplies if it were not for the strong markets for the linseed and cottonseed oil holdings, although linseed by relation of prices is, of course, much lower than that of the harder bodied stock.

It cannot be said that the tallow supplies in this country accumulate materially, notwithstanding the increased tallow make, as the consumption of the tallow, as well as of the grease, is increased by the soapmakers, partly on account of the high prices for and consequent lighter use of cottonseed oil.

The supplies of tallow at the West are kept down very well, especially of the fine grades. At our Eastern markets the city and country made tallow supplies are steadily well sold up.

There is very little New York city hoghead tallow on sale for near delivery, and 6½¢ is bid for it, with 6¼¢ asked.

The one lot of New York city hoghead tallow, which we remarked could be had at the close of last week for prompt delivery at 6½¢, was at length taken up, for 50 hhd. There have been no sales since up to this writing. (A later report will be found on page 40.) On the basis of 6½¢ the weekly contracts, therefore, would have to be made. Ordinary lots of New York city in tierces are quoted nominally at 6¼¢@6½¢, and special lots for export at 7¼¢.

The edible tallow is not especially wanted; therefore it fails to improve in price, although showing only a moderate supply. The quotation is 7¼¢.

Country made tallow is taken up moderately at well sustained prices. Sales for the week of 215,000 pounds at 6¼¢@6½¢, and to 6½¢@7¢ for exceptional lots.

The London sale on Wednesday was unchanged, with 2,480 casks offered and 1,400 casks sold.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The protracted inaction of buyers up to early this week, because of a 10¢ asking price, led to a decline, at length, of ½¢ per pound, and 500,000 pounds were sold in New York at 9½¢, which is the quoted price at this writing.

There are other large lots in the Eastern markets which are practically out of consideration of buyers, at present, on account of the asking price for them.

The compound lard trading is quiet, and this makes the compound makers unwilling buyers of the stearine except at the lower price.

There is considerable of a supply at the Eastern markets as well as at the Western markets, and Chicago, which had sold, a few car lots at 10¢, has scarce bidding over 9½¢, although it is holding for the most part up to 10½¢.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Quiet market at 10¼¢@10½¢, without important trading from the lard refiners.

**GREASE.**—The advantage is with selling interests, and some lots are held practically off the market, with increased soapmakers' consumption and some trading with Europe, partly on account of the high cost of cottonseed oil. Quotations: Yellow at 5¼¢@5½¢; house, at 6¼¢@6½¢; bone at 5½¢@6½¢; white at 6½¢@6¾¢; "B" white at 6¼¢.

**LARD OIL.**—Demands are moderately increased from the manufacturing interests and at firm prices. Prime quoted at 75¢@77¢.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—There is a freer jobbing movement and a little export demand. Prices are held up well. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95¢; 30 test at 85¢; 40 test at 72¢; prime at 60¢; dark at 50¢.

**PALM OIL.**—Supplies are light and the market is in a somewhat nominal position.

**CORN OIL.**—There is a strong market, with a 6¢ price quoted all around for car lots and jobbing quantities. Demands have increased moderately. The firmer linseed and cotton oil markets are the chief factors.

**OLEO OIL.**—No especial activity to the market. Only moderate life to trading. Rotterdam quoted at 58 florins. New York quotes 10¼¢ for choice and 7¾¢ for low grade.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is well sustained, with consumption keeping up well to the supply offerings and the foreign markets well sustained. Ceylon, spot, 9¼¢; do. shipments May and July at 8¼¢; do. Cochin, spot at 10¼¢; do. May and June shipments at 9¼¢@10¢.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Supplies are small and the market is somewhat nominal, although held firmly. Yellow at 6¼¢@6½¢, nominal; white at 6½¢@7¢, nominal.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Larger supplies are awaited for definite quotations.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE ANNUAL REPORT.

At the annual meeting of the New York Produce Exchange on Tuesday President Wm. H. Douglas submitted a lengthy annual report, showing the work accomplished by the administration during the past year, and outlining reforms achieved and contemplated. His figures showed that expenses of operating the Exchange had decreased, while revenues from rentals, etc., had increased. His financial statement showed the following figures:

### FINANCES.

Total income for fiscal year 1906-1907....	\$310,898.87
Total expenditures, fiscal year 1906-1907..	256,791.54
Surplus 1906-1907 .....	\$63,106.83
Surplus 1905-1906 .....	46,819.97
Building Account—	
Expenditures, 1905-1906 .....	\$200,189.77
Expenditures, 1906-1907 .....	156,714.37
Net decrease .....	\$13,475.40
Exchange Account—	
Expenditures, 1905-1906 .....	\$79,562.78
Expenditures, 1906-1907 .....	70,077.17

Net decrease .....	\$9,485.61
Total decrease operating expenses, Building and Exchange account.....	22,961.01

In his review of the various industries operating on the Exchange President Douglas said concerning the provision and packing interests:

"These important industries have been prosperous and high prices have ruled, especially for packed beef and pork. The pure food and meat inspection laws passed by Congress were far reaching and drastic in their requirements, and it became our duty to interest ourselves on behalf of those members whose business was affected through being subject to the law, and the value of our organization was again clearly demonstrated by the good work accomplished."

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**Palm Oil**

**Palm Kernel Oil**

**Tallow**

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**Caustic Soda**

**Olive Oil Foots**

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**COTTON OIL MEN IN NEW YORK.**

A large delegation of members of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association visited New York after the convention at Jamestown and before they returned to the South. It was the biggest representation of Southern cotton oil men New York has seen in years, and the occasion was properly celebrated. The visitors were given a several days' round of entertainment they will not soon forget—in fact, their New York experience eclipsed their memories of Jamestown completely, and they decided unanimously that the convention ought to be held in New York every year.

The cotton oil trade on the Produce Exchange were hosts of the Southerners. The entertainment committee included J. G. Gash of the American Cotton Oil Co., chairman; John Aspegren, T. S. Young of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Wm. Storts, jr., of the Kentucky Refining Co., W. R. Cantrell and E. Flash, jr. They did not give the visitors a chance to breathe from the time they struck town till they left.

Included among the chief events on the programme was a reception on the floor of the Exchange on Monday, where welcoming addresses were delivered by President Wm. H. Douglas of the Exchange, President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman Flash of the Exchange oil committee, and others. Those who replied were ex-President E. S. Ready of the Inter State Association, President W. P. Battle of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, F. W. Brode of Memphis, "dean of the brokers," and W. I. Yopp, of Dallas, Tex. On Tuesday the visitors were taken for an automobile tour of the city, winding up at the Hotel Astor in the evening, where a dinner was tendered them by the New York trade.

This dinner was the most elaborate event the trade has seen for some time. The small ballroom was handsomely decorated and the tables banked with roses. There was a fancifully-attired band of musicians which dispensed popular airs. The menu was an elaborate one of ten courses, with plenty of wet stuff on the side, and was heartily attacked and vanquished. About eighty sat down to the meal. J. G. Gash officiated as toastmaster, and introduced as the chief speaker of the evening ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lester M. Shaw.

Secretary Shaw put everybody in a good humor by his opening remarks, and then proceeded to preach an economic sermon which was listened to with the closest attention and applauded wildly. He declared that the man who found a new market for American products was as great patriot as the best soldier. The great war of the coming century was to be the war for world markets. "A million new people are coming to our shores every year," said he. "They come to produce and divide with you the wealth of this country. Find a place to unload your products outside

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of this country. For I tell you that the man who has not had any breakfast and has no prospects of a dinner, no matter whether he is armed with a ballot or a bullet, is a dangerous citizen. The world contest now is for markets. And the man who finds markets for his country is a true patriot."

Other speakers included President Douglas and E. Flash, jr., of the Produce Exchange, E. S. Ready of Little Rock, and A. H. D. Perkins of Pine Bluff, Ark., both ex-presidents of the Inter State Association, Vice-President H. J. Parrish of Memphis, W. P. Battle and F. W. Brode of Memphis, W. I. Yopp of Dallas, and St. Julian Ravenel of New York. Among the visitors from the South were: Julian Field, Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Victory, C. E. Adams, H. W. B. Glover, M. C. King, Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Fulford, Dawson, Ga.; J. J. Caffrey, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. McKee, Greenville, Miss.; W. N. Madden, Yazoo City, Miss.; C. R. Strain, Tupelo, Miss.; J. D. Turley, Coldwater, Miss.; J. G. Reilly, Robert Reilly, Albany, Ga.; P. A. Bowden, Thompson, Ga.; W. W. Abbot, Louisville, Ky.; A. G. Perkins, Memphis, Tenn.; D. H. Keene, Fort Worth, Tex.; E. M. Barrington, Newport News, Va.; E. T. Ready, Helena, Ark.; A. H. D. Perkins, Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. G. Eddins, Rosedale, Miss.; J. B. Hildebrand, Little Rock, Ark.; R. D. Pelt, Jackson, Miss.; W. R. Smith-Vanny, Brookhaven, Miss.; F. W. Brode, J. F. Waggoner, D. W. Moss, H. J. Parrish, F. Poenies, D. H. Hickey, W. P. Battle, Memphis, Tenn.; Horace Henson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. I. Yopp, Dallas, Tex.

**CRUSHERS' CONVENTION NOTES.**

What would a convention be without "Chris" Fitz Simons?

The only thing the guests could not get around the Inside Inn was information.

One of the hungry boys who tried to get something to eat after the rush began on Tuesday suggested that the hotel ought to be called the Inside Out—everything he asked for was "just out!"

The Atlanta convention a year ago, with Jo Allison absent, was like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. This year Hamlet, like the cat, came back. While conventions can be held without the Texan Demosthenes, they seem to be a whole lot more interesting when he is around.

There are different ways of expressing the same meaning. On Monday night they pre-

sented Jo Allison with a silver loving cup, and on Wednesday Nat Fowler was handed a cabbage head—but that did not mean they liked Mr. Fowler any the less, or failed to appreciate the very pertinent truths he handed out in his speech on the necessity of advertising cottonseed products to the world.

There were so many brokers on hand that a ring could have been formed in the lobby at any time. The only thing lacking to make lively trading was customers—and oil!

When a high officer of the Association arrived at the Inside Inn with his wife, he told her he would be very busy and she would have to amuse herself. The next time he saw her, many hours later, she was sitting on the veranda, gazing pensively out over the water. "Dreaming?" said the husband. "Oh, dear, no," replied the wife. "I'm hungry, that's all, and I haven't a cent to get anything to eat with!"

Nat Fowler turned the joke neatly when Vice-President Ransom handed him a cabbage-head done up in tissue paper after his address to the convention. "I knew how much you all thought of me," said he, "but I did not think that it would cause you to lose your heads!" The convention roared until its sides ached. After it was over Mr. Ransom was found in a corner kicking himself. "Why didn't I think of that reply to Fowler? I ought to have said: 'What is our loss in your gain.'"

The Southern Cotton Oil Company's exhibit in the Pure Foods Building was a center of attraction for the crushers. Dr. Wesson and Mr. Tessier worked like Trojans under the most aggravating handicaps to get the show ready for convention week. They could get neither gas, electricity nor water in the building, and several carloads of their exhibits were lost somewhere between Norfolk and the Exposition grounds. But they worked wonders with what they had, and everybody said it was fine.

The delegates had a day or two to get used to the disappointments of an unready exposition before the convention was called to order and welcomed by an exposition official. After this gentleman had finished his warm address of welcome and had been properly thanked by Vice-President Ransom, he was taken aside by one of the crushers, who said: "Mr. Myer, you had a narrow escape. This

(Concluded on page 44.)



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Continued Excitement—Some Reaction from Advanced Prices—Supply Position and New Cotton Crop Prospects—An Essentially "Long" Market—Some "Short" Interest Uncovered, Especially on Late Months—Meagre Supply Offerings of Near Deliveries.**

With the traders, such of them as had been at the Jamestown convention, again in New York and exercised with market affairs, and with practically all of them with even stronger bullish ideas after their conversations with representatives of the cotton oil industry from all over the South, there was little else for the week, especially in the early part of it, but desire to buy the oil, while there was difficulty in finding sellers of it.

The trading floor of the New York Exchange has been, as well, visited almost daily by the cotton oil men and others in the South on their way home from the Jamestown convention, and the bullish sentiment prevailing in trading has had their approval from judgment through the very moderate amount of the oil at present on sale over the country, and from their opinions over the prospects of the new cotton crop.

There is little doubt but that the new cotton crop is in a season unlike any had before. The weather conditions in most sections have been further against the crop.

There is a good deal of doubt expressed that even under the most favorable weather conditions through the summer months that the cotton crop could catch up to a period for early picking of it, or that the crop could be as large as would be desired to meet the recognized wants of the staple or those for the products of the cotton seed. It is believed, however, that the cotton acreage

planted this season is larger than that of last year, although that it is being subjected to the extremely bad weather conditions.

Allowances are always made for excited statements of cotton crop prospects, but this season thus far there appears to be a good basis for the worst sort of reports that have come along respecting the position of the cotton crop, however the tenor of them may be materially improved as the season wears along.

But there is reason for marked apprehension of the cotton oil interests concerning the new cotton crop prospects, in view of the limited amount of the old oil to be had, and the improbability that there will be sufficient of it for use to the ordinary time for a new cotton crop. Therefore, that if the new cotton crop is to be a late one that there would be an added confusion of market affairs, and the probabilities that substitute oils would have to be freely used.

The fact that cottonseed oil is now materially higher in price than other soap materials, and that in most seasons it is usually decidedly under them in value, has no significance at this time. Absolute insufficient offerings of the cotton oil offset other ordinary influences.

Tallow ought to be, as it is in most seasons, for instance,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher than the price of cottonseed oil, instead of its standing, as now, fully 1c. lower than the selling price of the oil. And greases for soapmakers' use, that are ordinarily from  $\frac{3}{8}$ c. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. above the price of cottonseed oil, are now about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound cheaper than the oil.

But there is no demand of moment from the soapmakers for the cottonseed oil, except such lots of it as must be had for the make of standard cottonseed oil soaps; none, however, is required because of the very

moderate supply position of the oil, and the difficulty in meeting the other demands for it.

It would be, probably, impossible to meet any extra demands than those that are being had for the cottonseed oil. Indeed, the supply position of the oil will hardly, as noted, hold out to the new crop only, except in the improbable event of a shaky pure lard market and lessened consumption of compound lard, by which it would become impossible to advance the prices of compound lard to the cost of the cotton oil, and which might invite reselling of the cotton oil by the compound makers.

No one expects, however, that the pure lard market will get to a lower basis except in the near future. For the long run to the fall months, there is every symptom of a lard market becoming decidedly buoyant.

Just now, and as likely for the near future, perhaps for the next few weeks, the hog supplies of the country are likely to be marketed freely, because of the high prices of feedstuffs. There is believed to be a larger number of hogs back in farmers' hands than at this time last year. When these hogs are liberally packed the turn of the market is likely to come. Meanwhile, the lard prices are likely to rule, on the whole, in the buyer's favor.

The desire to get the current larger supplies of the hogs at the packing points prevents, however, any material decline in the prices for them. The hog products accumulated in a very moderate way, despite the enlarged packing, and there is shown the liberal rate of consumption of them in this country and Europe.

Substitute oils for cottonseed oil are being used freely in Europe, particularly the linseed oil for soapmaking, but this does not

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prevent a desire on its part to hold on to such cottonseed oil supplies as contracted for. Therefore, there is no important reselling by Europe of its contracts for summer deliveries of either the soap or edible grades of the cotton oil.

A good, full profit could be had by Europe in the way of resales, considering that the market prices have been climbing since the period, a little while since, when it bought considerable supplies of the oil for deliveries right along to the usual new crop delivery period.

The cotton oil markets of the country are in the singular position of, just now, standing apart from the ordinary market factors of associated products, and as permitted by a supply basis.

It could be said that incidental reactions from the high prices for cottonseed oil are in order, and that they could be looked for at any moment, yet, at the same time, the supply position of it would hardly warrant marked reactions, and that they could be produced only from the temper for ordinary yielding, excited positions, and as guided by speculation.

It is clear that some speculative markets, notably those for grain, are being swung largely by speculators from weather reports, and that it is not at all likely that as much damage has been done, even the winter wheat crop, as the public has been led to believe was the case, while the extent of the spring wheat crop is, of course, an uncertain problem.

In other words, it is not impossible, as yet, for a season's wheat supplies in this country, closer to an average volume of them than some public alarm has looked upon as possible.

It is true that the planting of the corn crop has been a late one, and that it may have to go into the critical weather conditions of the fall months for injury, and that the cotton crop is a late and thus far damaged one.

But there may be a change in the prospects of the crops, as weather conditions are shown, and there is nothing as yet of a definite order except that the actual supplies of products from old crops are very much reduced over the world. Therefore, there is need of abundant supplies from new crops, and at present some doubt that we will get them.

There is the especial scarcity of cottonseed oil supplies, and an exhibit, as well, of prices for them pulling up values of some products that in ordinary seasons work in a decided way upon the cotton oil markets.

It is observed, however, that the English market for cottonseed oil is not responding to the more recent advanced prices for it in this country. Indeed, England's markets have settled 6d. from their outside prices. And the English and Continental markets for linseed were reduced, a few days since, moderately in price, although they have since come around to firmness, by which the easier line of prices has been required.

The soap makers in the English and Continental markets are taking linseed promptly as it is materially lower in price than the cottonseed oil. London quotes the linseed at 43s. 9d. for La Plata, May and June, and 45s. 3d. for Calcutta, and the linseed oil at 25s. 9d. Hull (England) quoted the cottonseed oil at 34s. for loose, which was a loss

of 6d. for three days up to Wednesday.

It looks as if England had got over, for the present, its pressure of needs of cottonseed oil supplies for contract deliveries, and as partly protected by dealings in this country or by settlements.

There appears to be in New York in the dealings in cottonseed oil a more decided general "long" interest in essentially all deliveries, but particularly in the new crop options than in some time before. This may have, as ordinarily happens, on a strong general bent to a "long" or "short" side, a poor outcome. Speculation would be influenced, as well, of course, against a dominant interest if new cotton crop reports change in their tenor. It may be said that future speculation, the tendency of it, will rest more largely than before latterly upon such news as is had concerning the cotton crop, notwithstanding the consideration of the highly favorable statistical position for the old cotton oil for selling interests.

There is, unquestionably, an important "short" interest, as well, but it is of a modified order.

A good deal of the trading in New York, just now, is of a scalping order. The "hog" interest that had been made is held on to very well, although there are some traders taking such profits as are possible rather than take chances of possibilities.

The compound makers recently raised the price of compound lard, but not to a point to justify them buying cottonseed oil at its advanced prices; they feel it risky to put prices of compound lard to still higher prices under the present temper of the pure lard market.

The edible grades of the cotton oil are held higher, to correspond with the enhanced prices of the other grades of it, and little new trading is being done in them, although there are steady shipments of the edible grades upon old contracts. These edible oils are held up to 65c.

#### New York Transactions.

On Saturday (25th) the market was excited and about 2c. higher, based upon the new cotton crop news, the moderate supplies of old oil on hand, and the steady, free consumption. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, July at 56½c.; 100 do. at 57c.; 100 do. at 57½c.; 200 do. at 56¾c.; 100 bbls. September at 56½c.; 100 bbls. October at 53½c.; 300 do. at 53¾c.; 100 do. at 54c.; 200 do. at 54½c.; 200 do. at 54¾c.; 100 bbls. December at 43c.; 400 bbls. November at 47c. The closing prices were: For prime yellow at 59½@63c.; July at 57¾@58c.; September at 57¼@58c.; October at 54½@55c.; November at 46¾@47c.; December at 43@43½c.

Off yellow, May at 54@57c.; July at 55@56½c.; sale 100 bbls. July at 56½c.

Good off yellow, May at 56@60c.; July at 55½@57c.

The sales late the day before had been 100 bbls. prime yellow, May at 56¼c.; 200 bbls. do. July at 56c.; 500 bbls. September at 55¾c.; 100 bbls. October at 52¾c.; 200 do. at 52½c.

On Monday the market continued under bullish features, from statistics and cotton crop news, and was early in the day in part ½c. higher, but closed somewhat slacker with a loss of about ½c. from the best prices. Sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow,

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May at 60c.; closed at 58@63c.; 100 bbls. July at 58½c.; closed at 58@58½c.; 200 bbls. October at 54½c.; 300 do. at 54½c.; 200 do. at 55c.; 300 do. at 54½c.; closed at 54½@54¾c.; 200 bbls. November at 47½c.; 100 do. at 47½c.; 200 do. at 47c.; 400 do. at 46¾c.; closed at 46¾@47c.; 100 bbls. December at 43¾c.; closed at 42¾@43¾c.

Off yellow, May at 56@58c.; July at 54@57c.

Good off yellow, May at 56½@59c.; July at 55½@57½c.

On Tuesday the market was fairly well supported, at times a little better than it was the day before. There was some new investment buying, but trading in part of a scalping order, and in taking profits. Sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow, May at 59½c.; closed at 58½@60c.; 200 bbls. July at 58c.; 200 do. at 58½c.; 100 do. at 58½c.; closed at 58½@58¾c.; September closed at 57½@58½c.; 700 bbls. October at 54½c.; 100 do. at 54½c.; 2,000 do. at 54½c.; closed at 54½@54¾c.; 500 bbls. November at 46¾c.; closed at 46¼@46¾c.; 200 lbs. December at 43¾c.; closed at 43@43½c.

Off yellow, May at 55½@59c.; July at 55@57c.

Good off yellow, May at 57@60c.; July at 55½@58c.

On Wednesday the market was slightly easier, and it looked like a moderate reaction. There was more of a desire to take profits. Sales were 300 bbls. prime yellow, July at 58½c.; 900 do. at 58c.; closed at 57½@58c.; May closed at 58@58½c.; 300 bbls. October at 54c.; closed at 53¾@54c.; September closed at 57¼@58c.; November closed at 45¾@46¼c.; December closed at 42¾@43c. Sales of 200 bbls. December at 43c.; 100 do. at 42¾c.

Off yellow, sale 100 bbls. May at 57c.; closed at 55½@56c.; July at 55@57c.

Good off yellow, sale 100 bbls. May at 57c.; closed at 56@56½c.; 400 bbls. July at 56½c.; closed at 56½@57c.

Thursday.—Holiday.

(Continued on page 40.)

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending May 29, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.		For Week	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same Period 1905-06.
Port.		Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	5	175	—
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	—	60	—
Abo, Russia.....	—	20	—	—
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	71	80	—
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	51	—	—
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	568	2,872	—
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	7,289	3,292	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	468	409	—
Anapola, Honduras.....	—	8	20	—
Ancona, Italy.....	—	—	150	—
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	483	658	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	2,395	5,795	—
Ancunon, Venezuela.....	—	20	53	—
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	78	84	—
Aux Cayes, Hayti.....	—	15	—	—
Azua, West Indies.....	—	269	19	—
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	—	661	—
Barbados, West Indies.....	—	815	811	—
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	—	60	—
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	125	183	—
Berblow, British Guiana.....	—	84	—	—
Bergen, Norway.....	—	675	225	—
Berlin, Germany.....	—	—	12	—
Bissao, Port Guiana.....	—	18	—	—
Bombay, India.....	—	142	9	—
Bone, Algeria.....	—	675	81	—
Bordeaux, France.....	—	1,065	4,755	—
Braila, Roumania.....	—	100	175	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	499	205	—
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	15	—	—
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	24	214	—
Bristol, England.....	—	75	—	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	1,275	2,311	—
Calbarien, Cuba.....	—	—	77	—
Callao, Peru.....	—	9	40	—
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	—	90	—
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	—	42	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	1,875	2,135	—
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	—	172	—
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	—	106	—
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	—	3	—
Carupano, Venezuela.....	—	5	—	—
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	345	282	—
Ceara, Brazil.....	—	6	—	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	525	1,155	—
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	75	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	244	456	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	4	55	40
Colon, Panama.....	—	29	870	716
Onakry, Africa.....	—	—	29	194
Constantinople, Turkey.....	—	125	10	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	—	275	845
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	197	126	—
Cork, Ireland.....	—	30	—	—
Cristobal, Panama.....	—	9	—	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	100	41	—
Dantzic, Germany.....	—	—	2,183	2,100
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	—	62	30
Demerara, British Guiana.....	—	—	1,500	1,065
Dominica, W. I.....	—	24	24	—
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	—	180	185
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	50	1,740	375
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	—	87	—
Dunkirk, France.....	—	—	150	1,440
Flume, Austria.....	—	—	—	365
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	—	1,223	89
Freemantle, Australia.....	—	—	—	9
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	—	2,375	1,455
Genoa, Italy.....	—	—	12,550	9,139
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	—	195	79
Gibara, Cuba.....	—	—	5	—
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	—	3,930	1,702
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	130	3,478	6,097
Gonaves, Haiti.....	—	—	7	—
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	200	1,200	1,670
Grand Bassam, W. Africa.....	—	—	—	10
Granada, Spain.....	—	—	37	11
Grenada, W. I.....	—	—	17	—
Guadaloupe, West Indies.....	—	—	2,755	1,651
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	—	14	50
Half Jack, W. Africa.....	—	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	40	2,410	5,632
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	—	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba.....	—	25	4,895	4,240
Havre, France.....	—	500	15,569	18,491
Helsingborg, Sweden.....	—	—	—	25
Helsingfors, Finland.....	—	—	—	50
Hull, England.....	—	—	125	155
Inagua, W. I.....	—	—	—	3
Jacmel, Haiti.....	—	—	—	8
Kingston, West Indies.....	—	54	1,924	2,458
Kobe, Japan.....	—	—	—	1,598
Konigsburg, Germany.....	—	—	600	1,100
Kustentj, Roumania.....	—	—	1,400	—
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	—	160	180
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	—	—	—
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	—	3,443	767
Leith, Scotland.....	—	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain.....	—	—	—	20
Livepool, England.....	—	—	1,824	5,270
London, England.....	—	—	5,592	4,208
Lytleton, New Zealand.....	—	—	—	17
Maceio, Brazil.....	—	—	494	—
Macoris, San Domingo.....	—	—	721	526
Malmö, Sweden.....	—	—	240	21
Malta, Island of.....	—	—	2,300	2,904
Manchester, England.....	—	—	3,350	1,567
Manaos, Brazil.....	—	—	—	15
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	—	—	59
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	—	51	7
Marseilles, France.....	—	—	43,802	32,490
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	262	1,428	3,420
Massawa, Arabia.....	—	—	87	369
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	—	583	221
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	—	58	268
Mexico, Mexico.....	—	—	—	84
Monte Cristi, San Domingo.....	—	—	—	—
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	—	3,275	3,965
Nagasaki, Japan.....	—	—	—	7
Naples, Italy.....	—	—	549	622
Newcastle, England.....	—	—	40	25

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
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Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	50	49
Oran, Algeria.....	1,318	1,163	—
Oruro, Bolivia.....	—	42	—
Panama, Panama.....	—	60	—
Para, Brazil.....	—	10	—
Paysandu, Uruguay.....	—	—	9
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	1,983	915	—
Philippeville, Algeria.....	—	131	—
Point a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	40	774
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	69	—
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	4	33	77
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	8	92
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	163	99
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica.....	—	18	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	30	—
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	9	13	—
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	106	50
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	12	289
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	80	218	274
Riga, Russia.....	—	7	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	5,846	6,237
Rosario, Argentine Republic.....	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	28,192	7,145	—
St. Croix, West Indies.....	30	35	16
St. John's, N. F.....	—	27	—
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	121	178
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	31	17
Samana, San Domingo.....	—	—	—
Sanchez, San Domingo.....	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.....	—	2,181	2,028
San Jose, Costa Rica.....	—	—	14
Santiago, Cuba.....	130	1,468	509
Santos, Brazil.....	—	3,059	1,633
Savannille, Colombia.....	—	—	21
Sekondi, West Africa.....	—	10	10
Shanghai, China.....	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	—	26
Southampton, England.....	—	774	1,025
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	170	244
Stettin, Germany.....	50	6,044	5,613
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	80	235
Sucre, Bolivia.....	—	—	6
Swansea, Wales.....	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia.....	—	9	25
Talcahuano, Chile.....	—	202	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	6	24
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	100	632
Trieste, Austria.....	—	2,306	67,097
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	230	368
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	350	—
Turks Island, West Indies.....	—	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	125	464
Valparaiso, Chile.....	—	4,014	1,006
Venice, Italy.....	—	14,323	9,324
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	4	113	295
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	168	37
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	48	33
Total.....	1,706	219,986	277,194

## From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	11,611	15,014
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	415	275
Belize, British Honduras.....	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua.....	—	200	—
Bordeaux, France.....	—	775	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	5,863	3,303
Bristol, England.....	—	825	5,200
Christiania, Norway.....	—	600	850
Colon, Panama.....	—	612	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	4,425	6,793
Cuba.....	—	130	—
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	870	—
Dunkirk, France.....	—	350	600
Genoa, Italy.....	—	732	220
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	2,300	1,655
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	18,957	19,000
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,997	1,111
Havre, France.....	800	12,471	3,190
Hull, England.....	—	135	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	14,629	8,926
London, England.....	—	14,425	6,850
Manchester, England.....	—	1,024	600
Marseilles, France.....	—	20,400	11,300
Port Barrios, C. A.....	—	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	92,176	89,157
Swansea, Wales.....	—	50	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	423
Trieste, Austria.....	—	50	10,950
Venice, Italy.....	—	200	40
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	229	500
Total.....	800	205,924	18,594

## From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	100	200
Bremen, Germany.....	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	800	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	8,116	3,000
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	436	—
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,000	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	500	—
London, England.....	—	400	—
Reval, Russia.....	—	49,912	31,537
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	—	6,822
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	7,400
Trieste, Austria.....	—	6,790	6,632
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	—	—
Total.....	—	68,524	55,892

## From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	719	1,479
Bremen, Germany.....	—	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,140	2,948
Havre, France.....	—	600	600
Liverpool, England.....	—	600	60

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Marseilles, France.....	—	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	5,095	5,295
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	50	—
Total.....	—	10,504	11,390

## From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway.....	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	475	196
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	612	321
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	—	200
Total.....	—	1,162	717

## From Savannah.

Aalsund, Norway.....	—	27	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	53	—
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	120	—
Bergen, Norway.....	—	27	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	0,405	3,510
Christiania, Norway.....	—	1,297	844
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	53	—
Genoa, Italy.....	—	323	—
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	4,892	3,446
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	5,147	3,432
Havre, France.....	—	2,892	3,454
London, England.....	—	—	875
Malmö, Sweden.....	—	100	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	42,771	30,935
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	390	197
Trieste, Austria.....	—	106	321
Venice, Italy.....	—	423	—
Total.....	—	68,174	46,514

## From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland.....	—	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	300	19,271
Liverpool, England.....	—	3,090	2,431
London, England.....	—	56	1,109
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	9,404
Total.....	—	3,646	32,690

## From All Other Ports.

Canada.....	—	16,440	12,984
Costa Rica.....	—	—	1
Germany.....	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	300	—
Guatemala.....	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	200	—
Honduras.....	—	—	2
Japan.....	—	—	10
London, England.....	—	—	10
Mexico.....	—	—	5
Salvador.....	—	—	72
Total.....	—	16,940	13,494

## Recapitulation.

From New York.....	1,706	219,986	277,194
From New Orleans.....	800	205,924	185,914
From Galveston.....	—	68,524	55,892
From Baltimore.....	—	10,504	11,390
From Philadelphia.....	—	1,162	717
From Savannah.....	—	68,174	46,514
From Newport News.....	—	3,646	32,690
From all other ports.....	—	16,940	13,494
Total.....	2,006	594,890	623,775

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Dallas, Texas, May 30.—Forty-six cents bid for prime crude oil. Very little offering. Market almost bare.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Atlanta, Ga., May 30.—Crude oil, 44c. for prompt; 36c. for October; 34c. for November. Meal \$21 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8.50 Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Memphis, Tenn., May 30.—Crude cottonseed oil scarce; basis prime 45c. Choice meal, \$24. Hulls, \$6, loose; \$9, sacked.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, May 29.—The market has advanced still further during the past week on account of the scarcity of supply, and May oil has touched 60c. The few crude lots that were left in the country were sold at the Convention at Jamestown, and we do not believe that there are 40 tanks of crude left in the country to-day, nor do we think that the refiners have any specially large accumulations of refined oil on hand. On the other hand the consuming demand is a very slow one and it is hard to sell oil except where the buyers cannot use any substitute for it. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 58c.; July, 58c.; September, 57½c.; October, 54c.; November, 46c.; December, 43c. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 62c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 63c.; Hull quotations of English cottonseed oil, 34s. 6d.

## CONVENTIONS.

June 5, 6, 7.—Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Memphis, Tenn.

June 25, 26.—Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex.

June 24, 25.—Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Florida.

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Vice-President, Luther A. Ransom, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Some of the tanners are holding off as much as possible in order to avoid high prices not only for hides on hand but for those of next month. Late salting native steers are quoted steady at 15c. with some packers talking that they are not anxious to sell late May salting alone as they figure that these will come in handy to work off early June hides with. The inquiry for late salting stock continues good but no further trading can be traced in back takeoff. March salting natives continue quotable at 13½c.; early April, 14@14½c.; late April and early May, 14½@14¾c., and late May's and June's, 14¾@15c. Texas steers are unchanged at 15@15½c. for May salting as a basis for heavyweights as per recent transactions previously noted. Butt brands rule at 14c. for May takeoff, while earlier salting has sold at 13¾c. Colorados and branded cows are rather quiet at present prices with the former quoted at 13¾@14c. according to salting and the latter ranged nominal at 13@13½c. Native cows are quiet with buyers' views lower in keeping with the easier feeling in country hides. Recent sales of lightweights of May takeoff were at 13¾c., while April salting all weights are held at 13@13½c. Native and branded bulls are neglected and nominal.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The weaker tendency noted continues to prevail and buyers appear determined to hold prices down. In general it appears that it would be an easier proposition to sell hides 75% No. 1 at 11½c. than lots running 50% firsts at 11c. Large buyers East and in Milwaukee and others are seemingly not interested in present offerings at least at present quotations. Some outside holders who desire to sell hides 25 lbs. to 60 lbs. find it hard to interest tanners as the long-haired extremes are not considered as good property as buffs with recent sales of these down to 10¼c. as previously noted. There have been some offerings of hides from points West of Chicago at 10¼c. selected for 25 lbs. and up and 10½c. selected for 40 lbs. and up delivered at tannery. These offerings have not been taken, however, as they consist mostly of old hides running largely to seconds. Buffs of present receipt that run over 50% seconds are nominal at 10¾c., while 50% No. 1 lots are quoted at 11c. The remark above concerning selling hides running 75% firsts at 11½c. would include heavy cows as all No. 1 buffs are offered at 11¼c. A Wisconsin tanner was in the market last week and bid 11c. for heavy cows but his offer was not taken as dealers asked 11¼c., but later this buyer secured Minneapolis heavy cows at 11c. as reported in sale yesterday. Heavy steers are quoted unchanged at 12@12½c. and rather nominal in the absence of new business. Extremes are quiet

with poor lots bringing low figures as noted above and better stock nominal with no trading with dealers talking buffs prices. Bulls, 10 and 9c. selected.

**CALFSKINS.**—No trading is reported in Chicago cities which continue to be held nominally at 15¼c., but it is questionable if sales could be effected at 15c. as some buyers' views are not over 14¾. A car of skins has been offered from an outside point running 75% cities at 14¾c. selected including kip at 10c. selected, delivered to a Western tannery. Another offering was also made of middle West outside cities at 14½c. and the tanner to whom the skins were offered states they refused to take them. The tanners' views are generally very bearish again on calf. Good countries were last quoted at 14½c., but buyers would probably not be disposed to pay that figure. Deacons continue at 85c. and light calf, \$1.05. Good kips here are quoted at 11½@12c. and old stuff neglected and nominal.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—No fresh trading has come to light. Shearings of packer takeoff last brought on a range of 67½@70c. and spring lambs are unchanged at 60@70c. as to quality, etc. The country market is kept closely sold up and unchanged on pelts. No offerings of country shearings have yet been made of consequence.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Market steadier at \$4.25 @ \$4.35.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—It is now believed that the 10,000 Bogotas that were sold recently at private terms brought 23¼c. for mountains as brokers are now quoting this price. This figure is a decline of ½c. from the previous rate. Wet salted Mexicans are easier and these are hardly quotable to-day at over 12¾c. One lot of 1,900 wet salted Mexicans was sold to arrive. There is an offering here of 3,500 dry salted Madagascar hides averaging 20 lbs. at a cost of about 16c. to the tanner in bond. The lot includes 2,000 inferiors at the same price.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No sales are reported and the market generally is quiet.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market on hides continues dull and easy and dealers find little inquiry at present from tanners who are generally holding off, believing that lower prices will prevail. There are offerings of New York State cows at prices ranging from 10½@11c. flat according to lots but buyers' ideas are at least ½c. less. Several cars of Southern stock consisting of hides, kips and calfskins have been offered from a far Southern point at a price equivalent to about 9¾c. flat landed here but they have not been taken. Calfskins continue to show an easier tone. The lot of half a car of abattoir skins reported as offered here yesterday at \$1.20, \$1.60 and \$1.85 have been sold at \$1.15, \$1.55 and \$1.80 selected. The 20,000 skins reported sold yesterday were not Boston skins but were sold from a New England point. New York Cities are nominal at \$1.35, \$1.72½ and \$1.95@2.00.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—One cable from Paris states that veal skins advanced 6%, but this is a small item in the sales and may have little bearing on the general auctions. A sale

was recently made of some Paris spready steers to a Canadian buyer at 14c. c.i.f.

## Boston.

Some sales Ohio buffs made 11½c. and 11¾c. asked for best lots with practically all No. 1's held in some instances. Choice Ohio No. 1 extremes sold at 12c. Best Southern points quoted 10@10¼c. and far Southern points 9¼@9¾c. Some so-called abattoir extremes held 11c.

## WARNING TO FOOD LAW FAKERS.

In an opinion rendered this week the board of food and drug inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture repeats its warning against the misuse of the serial number assigned to a guaranty of food and drug products which are labeled in accordance with the food and drug act passed at the last session of congress. The department, it is explained, accepts no responsibility for the guaranty which the manufacturer or dealer files with the secretary of agriculture.

Particular attention is directed by department officials to the fact that it must be neither directly stated nor implied that the government guarantees or endorses the products. The serial number represents the guaranty of the manufacturer of the article and not the guaranty of the government. The department regards the abuse of a serial number for advertising purposes as a misrepresentation and in each case of such abuse the serial number will be withdrawn and the guaranty returned after proper notice.

Manufacturers may use the serial number or guaranty on the label of their products if they choose, but its appearance on the label is not compulsory. The serial is an offer on the part of the manufacturers to free dealers, reselling their goods, from responsibility for possible misbranding or adulteration.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

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SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

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Buyer of

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Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

**22 CENTS PER LB. FOR CALFSKINS**

Warehouse:  
99 Gold Street

Office:  
150 Nassau St., New York

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

# Chicago Section

The weather? Just a josh—that's all.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 25, averaged 7.31 cents per pound.

Frank King, Swift & Company's South St. Paul provision department manager, was a visitor in Chicago during the week.

John Inglis, the well-known crop expert, does not need the assistance of the green bug or any other insect to knock a few fly specks off'n the bears.

Captain Patrick Finn, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade and for fifty years connected with lake vessel interests, died Monday last.

The consolidation of the Chicago Junction Railway with the Indiana Harbor Belt Line, it is reported has been consummated, with the Vanderbilts now in control.

The Hateley Cold Storage Company, Royal Insurance Building, has been granted a building permit for a two-story brick warehouse at Iron street and the south branch of the Chicago River, to cost \$100,000.

The Burlington system has made an all-around salary advance averaging 10 per cent. The increase became effective May 1. Another sign of the times. The social question will work itself out without the aid of anarchy, and soon.

Accustomed as the stock yards denizens are to seeing herd upon herd of all kinds of cattle daily they were treated to a genuine surprise to see a herd of real buffalo galivanting through the streets Sunday night headed for Jamestown. They belonged to the "101 Ranch" outfit.

The weather man has completely broken his plate with Chicagoans generally, ball fans particularly, by coming out and declaring in meetin' he don't know when winter will end, and that there are several frigid coves headed this way from around Medicine Hat right now. A bas mit him.

Board of Trade directors on Tuesday declared the warehouses of the following concerns regular for the storage of provisions

for six months, beginning July 1; H. Boore & Company, Brennan Packing Company, Omaha Packing Company, Continental Packing Company, Roberts & Oake, S. & S. Company, North American Provision Company, Hatley Bros., Illinois Cold Storage Company, Stockyards Warehouse Company, Boyd, Lunham Company, G. H. Hammond Company, Anglo-American Provision Company and Friedman Manufacturing Company.

Packinghouse teamsters have presented a new wage scale to the packers and asked for an answer in a week. The teamsters want an advance of four cents an hour. The present wages are: For single, one-horse wagons, 21 cents an hour; two, 23½ cents; three, 26 cents; four, 28½ cents; six, 31 cents. Superintendent James Williamson of Swift & Company notified Business Agent George F. Golden that he would meet the union committee whenever it called at his office. Two hundred teamsters struck in Hammond, Ind., Tuesday for a minimum wage scale of \$14. They have been receiving from \$8 to \$12 a week.

Score card at the Saddle and Sirloin Club on the occasion of the visit of Japan's military representation:

Bird's Nest Chingtung Yinwar.  
Boned Fish, whole, Subgum Chun Yuii.  
Shark's Fin. Guyong Yuii Chee.  
Boned Duck, whole. Botbok Chun Opp.  
Walnut Chicken Chop Sooy, a la King Joy Lo.  
Meeting of Dragon and Bird of Paradise.  
Snow Fungus Dumpling, Wonton.  
Abalone, a la Mandarin, Bowyuii.  
Squabs, a la Mandarin.  
Tea.  
Hunfar Tong.  
Preserves.  
Cake and Fruit.  
Cigarrootsi.

General Kuroki, the world-famous Jap general, and his staff visited the stockyards and Packingtown Tuesday and presented an object lesson in at least breed and feed as far as appearance and size is concerned. Compared with some of the big hearty, healthy-looking beef-eating Americans accompanying the party (the contrast was most marked in the amphitheater where the party inspected a number of fine-looking horses of various breeds) the visitors looked

like 2½ cents 'longside of a cartwheel. The vegetarian has no show on earth in a bench show, anyhow, against his meat-eating competitor as far as appearance goes. This is the vulgar Packingtown way of looking at it, of course—nothing wildly aesthetic about the denizens of that neck of the woods. Then, again, the party of the Oriental part has learned much from the party of the Occidental part in living right up to the 1908 fence. Several thousand years ago the Japs may have been leaders, to-day they are copyists—learning fast, it must be admitted. Nearly as conspicuous as General Kuroki in the ring of the amphitheater was George Gale, the ri-ri-ri man of the White City, one of his most famous feats being a combat several years ago with a cable car which resulted in a draw—George going to the hospital and the car to the scrap pile—since which time he has confined his assaults to trolley cars, and has the scars to show of his numerous set-tos with his particular foe, the surface car. L. W. Byleshojiro of Morris and Company, A. D. Whitekashhi of Swift & Company, and W. Laughlinoshida of Armour & Company chaperoned the distinguished foreigners, with the result that the Mechanical Manufacturing Company will have a job resetting their vocabulary. Whenever anything blows in from the Orient looking anything like a laundry Byles, Arthur and Billy are the "fall guys" every time. Mayor Busse tried to sic Barney Mullaney on 'em, but Barney balked. Quite a bunch of healthy-looking Chicago cops, good American citizens, were kept waiting around two or three hours after nosebag time for the said party to get through feeding in the Sirdle and Sadoin Club—hungry'n bears and dryer'n limekilns. General K. made plain, everyday liars of most of the newspaper reporters of the Russ-Jap war period, who everlastingly bellered about the staple grub of the Jap being rice, by stating that Chicago tin beef won Japan the war. Good for old man Kuroki. He's all right.

## SKEWERS

For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to J. HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.

## THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago  
Brokers in MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,  
Grease, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Materials

## PACKING HOUSE AND MARKET AUDITS

Accounting, Factory Cost, Payroll and Time-Keeping systems designed and installed.  
SPECIAL AND PERIODICAL AUDITS MADE  
THE CENTRAL AUDIT CO.  
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## General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. I. C. McEVEN, Sec. & Treas.  
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CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.  
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment, Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth, Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.  
FULL LINES.  
PROMPT DELIVERY.

## Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (5 orders), Morris & Co. (13 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.  
OHUROHILL & SPALDING  
482 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

## ZACHARY T. DAVIS

Architect  
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.



A number of green bugs were on exhibition on the Board of Trade floor the other day. They were rounded up in H. Dink's place on Clark street.

Consensus of opinion puts the hog situation down to a five-and-a-half cent basis before very long. The continued high price, it is felt, has promoted the hog raising industry to such an extent hogs are becoming plentiful, not only at home but abroad, experts say.

#### VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR CHICAGO.

A veterinary college, the greatest institution of its kind in America—and, in fact, the whole world—to be located within one block of the entrance of the Chicago Stock Yards is now assured.

Announcement is made that the appropriation for land grant colleges and the State University of Illinois includes this year an appropriation of \$30,000 for the maintenance of the Illinois Veterinary College, which is to become a branch of the Illinois State University.

The matter of the selection of the most appropriate site for this veterinary college has been receiving the attention of President James and a committee working with him for some months. During all this time there has been but one site that has at all times been favorably considered and that is the tract of ground fronting in Halsted street and lying immediately south of the great International Amphitheatre, so well known to the people of Illinois and neighboring states as the home of the International Livestock Exposition.

It is now understood that a ninety-nine year lease on a sufficient frontage of this most desirably located property for the purpose has been secured and that pledges of financial assistance from Chicago business houses have been made that assure the erection on this site of the largest and most completely equipped veterinary hospital in the world.

Plans for the building are not yet complete, but Dr. O. E. Dyson, formerly at the head of the Chicago Branch of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has given much time and attention to the matter of setting forth the desirable features of Chicago as the most appropriate location in America for a great college of that sort, says it will be a building that, filled with the activities of a great veterinary college, right here at the entrance to the greatest livestock market and packing centre of the earth, will stand as a splendid demonstration of the advancement that America is making in livestock affairs.

"It will become a branch of the great University of Illinois," said Dr. Dyson, "and the curriculum will be so arranged that it will be possible for the young man who plans a course in veterinary science, as a foundation for his life work to take his freshman year at the University of Illinois, giving him a thorough foundation in the knowledge of animal husbandry, which, in fact, should be the foundation of the education of every veterinary surgeon. The veterinarian of this age should be a man who knows as much about breeding, feeding and the general care of live stock for the maintenance of health and profit of the owner as he does about the treatment and cure of disease of animals."

"This will be the greatest location for a college of that sort that has ever been occupied," said Dr. Dyson. "It already has one of the most complete horse hospitals of this

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**THE TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE CO.**  
CINCINNATI, OHIO



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and Brick Plants  
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## Simplex Sausage Seasoning

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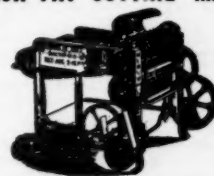
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Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces crackling cake 6 per cent. Made only by  
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332 to 342 N. Holliday St.

country right adjoining in the hospital erected only a few years ago by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company. This hospital will be a great adjunct to the new veterinary college and will give the students a volume of practical work and demonstration that is offered at no other place in this country.

"The new college will be a boon to all Chicago and surrounding country, as well as to the thousands of young men who may plan to take the course here and equip themselves for a useful and remunerative work in life."

While the plans are not yet complete they have been carried far enough that the establishment of the hospital here at the Yards is an assured fact, and from present calculations it will be complete and the college organized and ready for opening within one year.—Drovers' Journal.

### CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, May 20.—We quote to-day market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 12½; 12@14 ave., 12; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18 @20 ave., 11½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; green skinned hams, 16 @18 ave., 13½; 18@20 ave., 13½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12½; 10@12 ave., 12; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11½; 12 @14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13½; 18@20 ave., 13½; 20@22 ave., 13½; 22@24 ave., 13½; 24@26 ave., 13; 26@28 ave., 12½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 8; 12 @14 ave., 8; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 15; 8@10 ave., 14; 10@12 ave., 12.

### CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

#### Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.00	9.05	9.00	9.02½
Sept.	9.15	9.20	9.15	9.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.77½
Sept.	8.92½	8.95	8.90	8.92½
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	16.40	16.70	16.40	16.60
Sept.	16.60	16.75	16.57½	16.70

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.97	9.10	8.97	9.07
Sept.	9.10	9.22	9.10	9.22
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.75	8.80	8.75	8.80
Sept.	8.87	8.95	8.87	8.92
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	16.40	16.52	16.40	16.42
Sept.	16.52	16.65	16.52	16.55

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.10	9.12	9.07	9.07
Sept.	9.25	9.27	9.22	9.22
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.80	8.82	8.75	8.75
Sept.	8.92	8.95	8.87	8.87
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	16.45	16.50	16.30	16.30
Sept.	16.55	16.60	16.42	16.42

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.10	9.22	9.10	9.20
Sept.	9.25	9.40	9.22	9.32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.75	8.85	8.72	8.82
Sept.	8.87	9.00	8.87	8.95
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	16.35	16.50	16.22	16.37
Sept.	16.47	16.65	16.40	16.55

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1907.

Holiday. No market.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.30	9.32	9.22	9.27
September	9.42	9.50	9.45	9.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.82	8.95	8.82	8.90
September	9.05	9.07	9.02	9.05
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	16.47	16.55	16.47	16.50
September	16.60	16.70	16.62	16.65

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

#### RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 20.....	26,425	883	40,020	16,804
Tuesday, May 21.....	1,952	5,931	12,947	9,914
Wednesday, May 22.....	22,987	5,559	35,101	11,589
Thursday, May 23.....	7,482	2,626	26,428	9,933
Friday, May 24.....	1,252	819	27,728	5,163
Saturday, May 25.....	600	10	21,500	2,500
Total this week.....	60,738	13,438	163,724	55,903
Previous week.....	60,310	12,756	153,524	52,144
Cor. week 1906.....	66,034	13,179	130,782	76,867
Cor. week 1905.....	62,642	12,061	148,469	81,840

#### SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 20.....	9,425	45	7,602	2,857
Tuesday, May 21.....	2,120	19	2,562	1,226
Wednesday, May 22.....	6,258	10	4,446	1,615
Thursday, May 23.....	6,349	256	8,715	1,292
Friday, May 24.....	1,131	8	3,587	790
Saturday, May 25.....	1,000	.....	4,000	200
Total this week.....	28,283	328	25,712	8,980
Previous week.....	25,534	213	25,463	10,864
Cor. week 1906.....	23,287	307	27,731	9,722
Cor. week 1905.....	24,576	226	45,251	11,054

#### CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,280,298	194,263	3,177,160	1,543,018
Year ago.....	1,234,991	172,230	3,190,040	1,742,975

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:  
 Week ending May 25, 1907..... 607,000  
 Week previous..... 529,000  
 Year ago..... 508,000  
 Two years ago..... 536,000  
 Year to May 25, 1907..... 10,167,000  
 Same period 1906..... 9,734,000  
 Same period 1905..... 10,059,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week May 25, 1907.....	147,900	464,800	115,500
Week ago.....	150,900	420,500	117,000
Year ago.....	153,100	404,700	140,900
Two years ago.....	149,000	409,300	155,200
Total this year.....	3,453,000	8,135,000	3,782,000
Total last year.....	3,249,000	7,895,000	4,015,000

#### CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending May 25, 1907:	
Armour & Co.....	35,300
Swift & Co.....	26,500
Anglo-American.....	10,100
Boyd-Lunham.....	9,600
H. Moore & Co.....	6,900
Continental P. Co.....	5,400
Hammond & Co.....	5,900
Morris & Co.....	10,400
Roberts & Co.....	4,000
S. & S.....	13,200
Western Packing Co.....	5,400
Omaha Packing Co.....	4,100
Other packers.....	15,000
Total.....	149,800
Week ago.....	136,300
Year ago.....	112,300
Two years ago.....	106,500
Total for year.....	2,635,100

#### WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week May 25, 1907.....	\$5.65	\$6.39	\$5.75	\$7.50
Previous week.....	5.55	6.43	5.65	7.80
Year ago.....	5.15	6.29	5.80	6.60
Two years ago.....	5.25	5.44	4.80	6.25
Three years ago.....	5.05	4.59	4.95	6.40

#### CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.75@6.50
Common to good steers.....	4.50@5.75
Inferior to common steers.....	3.85@4.50
Fair to choice cows and heifers.....	3.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15@6.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.60@3.75
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.80@5.25
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.50
Common to good culling cows.....	1.25@2.00
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.00@4.75
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@5.50
Calves, good to choice.....	5.50@7.00

#### HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$6.00@6.10
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.05@6.15
Mixed packers with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	6.10@6.20
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. up.....	6.10@6.20
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 165 to 190 lbs.....	6.15@6.25
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75@5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.50@5.75
Pigs, 100 to 180 lbs.....	5.75@6.10

#### SHEEP.

Clipped wethers.....	\$5.50@6.50
Clipped yearlings.....	6.10@7.00
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.25@6.75
Fed western lambs.....	8.00@8.50
Common to fair native lambs.....	7.15@7.75
Shorn lambs.....	7.10@8.00
Feeding and shearing lambs.....	7.25@8.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Call sheep.....	4.00@5.25
Call lambs.....	5.50@6.50
Spring lambs.....	7.50@12.00

### CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18 @ 20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15 @ 18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20 @ 25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8 @ 10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10 @ 12½
Beef Stew.....	5 @ 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8 @ 10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8 @ 10
Corned Ribs.....	8 @ 8
Corned Flanks.....	8 @ 8
Round Steaks.....	10 @ 12½
Round Roasts.....	10 @ 12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8 @ 10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8 @ 10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8 @ 10
Rolls Roast.....	10 @ 12½

#### Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$3.00
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	.22
Fore Quarters.....	.14
Legs, fancy.....	.22
Stew.....	.10 @ 12
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	.24
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

#### Mutton.

Legs.....	.16 @
Stew.....	8 @
Shoulders.....	.10 @
Hind Quarters.....	.16 @
Fore Quarters.....	.12 @
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.22 @

#### Pork.

Pork Loin.....	11½ @
Pork Chops.....	12½ @
Pork Tenders.....	.25 @
Pork Butts.....	.11 @
Spare Ribs.....	9 @
Blades.....	8 @
Hocks.....	8 @
Pigs' Heads.....	6 @
Leaf Lard.....	10 @

#### Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	.14
Fore Quarters.....	.10
Legs.....	.16
Breasts.....	8 @
Shoulders.....	10 @
Cutlets.....	20 @
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16 @

#### Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8 @
Tallow.....	4½ @
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	14 @ 3½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....	80 @ 85

### SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

#### Live Poultry.

Chickens—Broilers, per dozen.....	\$2.00@6.00
Turkeys.....	21 @
Fowls.....	12½ @
Roosters.....	8 @
Ducks.....	12 @
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00@7.50

#### Ice Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12@12½
Chickens.....	12@12½
Ducks.....	5 @ 9
Geese.....	5 @ 7

#### Veal.

Choice.....	8½ @ 9½
Good.....	7 @ 8
Medium.....	6 @ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	5 @ 6
Coarse, small.....	4 @ 5

#### Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	11½ @
Ribs, No. 2.....	10 @
Ribs, No. 3.....	8 @
Loins, No. 1.....	12 @
Loins, No. 2.....	11 @
Loins, No. 3.....	9½ @
Rounds, No. 1.....	8 @ 8½
Rounds, No. 2.....	7 @ 7½
Rounds, No. 3.....	6 @ 7
Chucks, No. 1.....	6 @ 6½
Chucks, No. 2.....	5 @ 5½
Chucks, No. 3.....	4 @ 5
Plates, No. 1.....	4 @ 4½
Plates, No. 2.....	3 @ 3½
Plates, No. 3.....	3 @ 3½

#### Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	25 @
Creamery Extra.....	24 @
Creamery Firsts.....	21 @ 22
Creamery Seconds.....	18 @ 20
Dairies, Choice.....	21 @
Dairies, Firsts.....	18 @
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	16 @
Renovated.....	19½ @

#### Eggs.

Extras.....	17½ @
Prime Firsts.....	15 @
Firsts.....	14 @
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	18½ @



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Good Native Steers.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Heifers, Good.....	7 @ 8
Hind Quarters.....	1.75 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters.....	1.50 under Straight Beef

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Chucks.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Boneless Chucks.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Medium Plates.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Steer Plates.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loin, Heavy.....	9 @ 11
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	12 @ 14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	10 @ 12
Strip Loin.....	10 @ 12
Sirloin Butts.....	12 @ 14
Shoulder Clods.....	8 @ 10
Rolls.....	12 @ 14
Rump Butts.....	9 @ 11
Trimnings.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Shank.....	8 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	9 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	8 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Light.....	8 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	10 @ 12
Loin Ends, steer-native.....	11 @ 13
Loin Ends, cow.....	9 @ 11
Hanging Tenderloins.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 10

## Beef Offal.

Livers.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Hearts.....	2 @ 3
Tongues.....	12 @ 14
Sweetbreads.....	18 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.....	5 @ 6
Fresh Tripe—plain.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Brains.....	5 @ 6
Kidneys.....	5 @ 6
Brains.....	5 @ 6

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass.....	8 @ 9
Good Carcass.....	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles.....	11 @ 12
Good Saddles.....	12 1/2 @ 14
Medium Racks.....	8 @ 9
Good Racks.....	9 @ 10

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	4 @ 5
Sweetbreads.....	18 @ 20
Plucks.....	22 @ 25
Heads, each.....	10 @ 15

## Lamb.

Medium Cawl.....	10 @ 11
Good Cawl.....	12 @ 13
Round Dressed Lamb.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Saddles Cawl.....	13 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Cawl Lamb Racks.....	10 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	11 @ 12
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	10 @ 11
Lamb Tongues, each.....	3 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	2 @ 3

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep.....	10 @ 11
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 12
Medium Racks.....	9 @ 10
Good Racks.....	10 @ 11
Mutton Legs.....	12 @ 13
Mutton Stew.....	6 @ 7
Mutton Loin.....	12 @ 13
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4 @ 5
Sheep Heads, each.....	7 @ 8

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Pork Loin.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Tenderloins.....	16 @ 18
Spare Ribs.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Butts.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hocks.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Trimnings.....	4 @ 5
Tails.....	4 @ 5
Snouts.....	4 @ 5
Pigs' Feet.....	4 @ 5
Pigs' Heads.....	4 @ 5
Blade Bones.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Cheek Meat.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Hog Plucks.....	3 @ 4
Neck Bones.....	2 @ 3
Skinless Shoulders.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Pork Hearts.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Pork Kidneys.....	2 @ 3
Pork Tongues.....	2 @ 3
Slip Bones.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Tail Bones.....	4 @ 5
Brins.....	4 @ 5
Backfat.....	8 @ 9
Hams.....	12 @ 14
Cals.....	8 @ 9
Belles.....	13 @ 14
Shoulders.....	9 @ 10

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	6 @ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	6 @ 7
Choice Bologna.....	7 @ 8
Viennas.....	8 @ 9
Frankfurters.....	8 @ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	7 @ 8
Tongue.....	8 1/2 @ 9
White Tongue.....	9 @ 10
Mixed Sausage.....	9 @ 10
Prepared Sausage.....	11 @ 12
New England Sausage.....	12 @ 13
Berliner Sausage.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Boneless Sausage.....	15 @ 16
Oxford Sausage.....	15 @ 16
Polish Sausage.....	7 @ 8
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Smoked Pork.....	8 @ 9
Veal Sausage.....	11 @ 12
Farm Sausage.....	14 @ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Pork Sausage, short link.....	9 @ 10
Special Prepared Sausage.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Ham Bologna.....	8 @ 9
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	11 @ 12
Special Compressed Ham.....	11 @ 12

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.....	19 @ 20
German Salami, New Dry.....	15 @ 16
Holsteiner, New.....	12 @ 13
Mettwurst, New.....	10 @ 11
Farmer, New.....	13 @ 14
Darles, H. C., New.....	13 @ 14
Italian Salami, New.....	20 @ 21
Monarque Cervelat.....	9 @ 10
Capicola.....	9 @ 10

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-50.....	3.50
Bologna, 1-50.....	3.00
Bologna, 2-50.....	2.50
Viennas, 1-50.....	4.50
Viennas, 2-50.....	4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	6.85
Pickled Ox Laps, in 200-lb. barrels.....	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	33.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 dos. to case.....	1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case.....	2.35
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case.....	4.70
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case.....	17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 dos. in box.....	2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 dos. in box.....	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 dos. in box.....	6.90
8-oz. jars, 1/2 dos. in box.....	11.00
6-oz. jars, 1/2 dos. in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef.....	10.50
Plate Beef.....	10.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	8.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	8.75
Beef Hams.....	—
Rump Butts.....	10.50
Mess Pork.....	17.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	16.25
Family Back Pork.....	18.75
Bean Pork.....	13.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.....	9 1/2
Lard compounds.....	8 1/2
Barrels.....	1/2 c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels.....	35

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color.....	11 @ 16
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	8 1/2
Regular Plates.....	8 1/2
Short Cuts.....	9 1/2
Bacon meats.....	10 1/2 c. more

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.....	15
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.....	14 1/2
Skinless Hams.....	15
Cals, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.....	9 1/2
Cals, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	9 1/2
Breakfast bacon, fancy.....	21
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 avg.....	17
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 8 avg.....	14 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 8 @ 10 avg.....	14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	14
Dried Beef Insides.....	16
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	15 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets.....	12 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams.....	20
Smoked Hams.....	21

Boiled Picnic Hams.....	15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	21 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	12
Middles, per set.....	13
Beef bungs, per piece.....	4 1/2
Hog casings, as packed.....	25
Hog casings, free of salt.....	50
Hog middles, per set.....	13
Hog bungs, export.....	13 1/2
Hog bungs, large, mediums.....	7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime.....	5
Hog bungs, narrow.....	3 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings.....	50
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	50
Imported medium sheep casings.....	50
Beef wassands.....	4 1/2
Beef bladders, medium.....	22
Beef bladders, small, per dos.....	18
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	\$2.60 @ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.50
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit.....	2.45
Ground tankage, 12%.....	\$2.55 @ 2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	2.52 1/2 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%.....	19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65 @ 70 lbs. average.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton.....	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton.....	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton.....	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime stearine, cash.....	9 @ 12 1/2
Prime steam, loose.....	8.57 1/2
Neutral.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Compound.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Leaf.....	8 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo No. 2.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Mutton.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Tallow.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Grease.....	6 1/2 @ 7

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces.....	72 @ 78
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	55 @ 57
No. 1 lard oil.....	50 @ 52
No. 2 lard oil.....	48 @ 50
Oleo oil, extra.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	70 @ 75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	55 @ 58
Corn oil.....	5 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Choice country.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 1.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Renderers' No. 1.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "A".....	5 @ 6
White, "B".....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Bone.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Horse.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Yellow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Brown.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Glue Stock.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Garbage Grease.....	5 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y. loose.....	Nom @ 57
P. S. Y. soap grade.....	Nom @ 47
Soap, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% F. A.....	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.....	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.65 @ 1.75
Barrels, ash.....	1.17 1/2 @ 1.20
Barrels, oak.....	1.32 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 @ 11
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar.....	—
White, clarified.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Salt—	—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.60
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 8x.....	1.10

## LOUIS A. HOWARD &amp; CO.

Dealers  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards  
Chicago

TALLOW	GREASE	STEARINES
LARD OIL	NEATSFOOT OIL	TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS	BONES	BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK	FERTILIZERS	HOOFS AND HORNS

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@6.30
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.75@5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.25@4.65
Oxen and steers.....	2.75@5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.25@4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.00@5.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.75@8.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.50
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.75
Live veal calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.75
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	@

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, dressed, hot-house, 22 to 25 lbs., each.....	\$5.00@6.00
Lambs, dressed, hot-house, 25 to 30 lbs., each.....	3.00@4.00
Live spring lambs, each.....	3.50@5.75
Live yearlings, unshorn, good to choice, 100 lbs.....	8.00@8.50
Live yearlings, unsh'n, com. to fair, 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.75
Live yearlings, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.75
Live sheep, clipped, good to prime, 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.50
Live sheep, clipped, com. to fair, 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.75
Live sheep, unshorn, per 100 lbs.....	@

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@\$6.75
Hogs, medium.....	@ 6.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$6.90@7.00
Pigs.....	7.10@7.20
Rough.....	5.75@6.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 9
Choice, native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	8 @ 8 1/4

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Native, common to fair.....	@ 8 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Choice cows.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Common to fair cows.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7 1/4
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	@ 7

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 11c. lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9c. lb.; No. 3 ribs, 8c. lb.; No. 1 loins, 12c. lb.; No. 2 loins, 10c. lb.; No. 3 loins, 9c. lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7c. lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5c. lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 1/4c. lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7 1/4c. lb.; No. 3 rounds, 7c. lb.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@12 1/2
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	@12
Western calves, fair to good.....	9 1/4 @10 1/4
Western calves, common.....	9 @ 9 1/4

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@16
Spring lambs, good.....	@15 1/4
Yearling lambs.....	@14 1/4
Sheep, choice.....	@12 1/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	@12
Sheep, culls.....	@11 1/4 @12

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	14 1/4 @15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	14 1/4 @14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 1/4 @14 1/4
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9 1/4 @10 1/4
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9 1/4 @10 1/4
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/4 @10 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15 1/4 @16
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	15 1/4 @16
Dried beef sets.....	15 1/4 @16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12 @12 1/4

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@\$75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 50@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	28 @30c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	1 1/2 @ 2c. a piece
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/4 @12 1/4

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 20

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in tw or bbls, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kags, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. Chicago.....	3 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	3
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/4
Beef, wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	5 1/4
Beef, wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	3 1/4 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 1/4	13
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14 1/4	15 1/4
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	12	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/4	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/4
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	21	24
Mace.....	47	52

## SALTPETRE.

Grade.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .30
No. 2 skins.....	@ .15
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.18 @ .19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.18 @ .19
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	2.00
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.75 @ 1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.70 @ 1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.80 @ 1.80
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	3.15 @ 3.20
No. 3 kips, 14-18.....	1.00 @ 2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.50 @ 2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.50 @ 2.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Branded skins.....	.11 @ .13
Branded kips.....	1.40 @ 1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Ticky skins.....	.18 @ .19
Ticky kips.....	1.75 @ 1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.00 @ 2.00
No. 3 skins.....	@ .12

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@14
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@13
Western, fair to good.....	@13 1/4
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. p. pair p. lb.....	@45
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair per lb.....	@37
Phila., squab broilers, per pair.....	@50
Fowls—	
West'n d. p., fancy, medium weights.....	@15
Western, dry-picked, heavy.....	@14 1/4
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@11
Western, scalded, heavy.....	@13 1/4
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@11

### Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@11
Old cocks, scalded.....	@11
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	@20
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Squabs, prime white, 5 lbs. to dozen.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz.....	2.25 @
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@1 25
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	50 @ 60
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50 @ 60

### FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	17 @18
Toms, No. 1.....	17 @18
No. 2.....	11 @12
Old toms, No. 1.....	@16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	@25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@23
Scalded No. 1.....	@20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked	
fancy.....	17 @18
Soft-meat, fancy.....	13 @14
Average, No. 1.....	14 @14 1/4
Chickens—No. 2.....	10 @12
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @14 1/4
No. 2.....	11 @12
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @13
No. 2.....	8 @10

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@33
Fowls, per lb.....	@16
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@10
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@14
Ducks, per lb.....	@13 1/4
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 8
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@60
Pigeons, per pair.....	@50

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$23.00 @ \$25.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	\$25.00 @ \$25.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.85
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.15 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 8 p. c. ammonia per 100 lbs.....	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per ton.....	2.45 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	2.10 @ 2.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.05 @ 2.10
No. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
No. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashby River, per 2,340 lbs.....	2.50 @ 2.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,340 lbs.....	5.25 @ 5.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (45@48 p. c., less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.35 @ 1.50 1/4
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15 @ 2.27 1/4
Sylvit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, E.F.....	.25 @ .30



# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 29.

**CATTLE**—Official receipts of cattle Monday, 24,413. The arrivals were nearly all steers and prices in this branch of the trade ruled strong to 10c. higher. About half a dozen loads of prime steers averaging 1,355 to 1,432 lbs. sold at \$6.25, the top of the market. The quality of the offerings was not as good as usual and the proportion of sales upwards of \$6 was small. The general market was not of a bullish character but everything met with ready sale and an early clearance was made. Following the notice from the packers that beginning on Monday of this week they proposed to buy all she cattle at Chicago and river markets subject to post-mortem inspection at the slaughter houses the trade this week is naturally in an unsettled condition pending the outcome of the controversy. The commission houses who are members of the Chicago Livestock Exchange are doing their utmost to prevent the packers from accomplishing their purpose. Offerings of cow stuff were light on Monday, the country having been previously warned of the impending trouble. Salesmen found outlet for their offerings to the small local killers, outside butchers and eastern shippers, but some concessions in prices were necessary, owing to the diminished outlet and prices were mostly 10@25c. lower. Some choice heifers sold nearly steady. Tuesday's market was unchanged. The cow market showing a general decline of 25c., and heifers mostly 10c. lower. Veal calves declined 25 to 50c.

**HOGS**—After an almost continuous decline in the hog trade throughout the entire of last week liberal receipts were received here Monday, being estimated at one time above 50,000, but 47,623 was the actual number of arrivals. Buyers of course demanded still further concessions in price and bids at the opening were 10 to 15c. lower than closing prices of last week. Local buyers had liberal orders and the shipping demand was fairly good, which had its effect later and the average decline amounted to 5 to 10c. Supply rather closely bought up, very few hogs remaining in first hands. To-day, Tuesday, the run is very light, being estimated at 15,000. Although buyers were liberally supplied yesterday they purchased this small supply at a slight advance over the general trade of yesterday. Choice light hogs sold at 5c. advance, while the heavy and medium grades average slightly higher than the best time Monday: Choice heavy shipping, 250 to 300 lbs., \$6.12½@6.17½; light butchers, 180 to 230 lbs., \$6.17½@6.22½; light mixed, 200 to 230 lbs., \$6.10@6.20; choice light, 150 to 180 lbs., \$6.25@6.30; mixed packing, 240 to 280 lbs., \$6.05@6.15; heavy packing, 300 to 400 lbs., \$5.90@6.10; rough packers in small lots, \$5.50@5.75; stags, \$5.40@5.70; boars, \$2.25@3; good pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$5.25@5.75; good pigs, 110 to 140 lbs., \$5.90@6.20; common and undesirable lots, \$3.50@4.50.

**SHEEP**—A strong and active market prevails on all grades of sheep, yearlings and lambs this week with reduced supply. May receipts show a shortage of 92,000 as compared with same time last year, and thus far this year receipts have been 200,000 below 1906. All markets show a like discrepancy, and indications do not point to any increase. Practically nothing coming in fleece now as the Colorados are all in, as prices have been so high that Colorado feeders preferred to cash their stock in fleece this year and results have generally been quite satisfactory to the feeders of that State. Spring lambs are still scarce. Some small bunches have shown up, but quality was lacking as a rule. Packers received some Southern lambs both yesterday and to-day, but these lambs will mostly run late this

year. Probably late in June and July. Sheep and yearlings are scarce and in strong demand and a feature of the present market is the wide spread between sheep and lambs. It would seem high prices must prevail on well finished sheep and lambs all summer.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, May 31.

**CATTLE**—Receipts this week, 27,300; last week, 31,600; same week last year, 30,000. Packers have been unable to secure any cows or heifers this week, and the necessity of substituting steers in place of the stuff advanced prices 25@50c. on steers, mostly on light weights. The small supply of cows and heifers was taken by independent buyers at 10@25c. higher. Country shippers are being entreated to ship sparingly next week, that the advantage claimed as gained over the packers may not be lost. Top steers, \$6.15; bulk, \$5@5.85; yearlings, up to \$5.85; cows, \$3.25@4.60; heifers, \$4@5.30; bulls, \$3.40@4.75; veals, 25@50c. higher, up to \$6.50. Quarantine steers in line with natives, \$4.20@5.30. Stockers and feeders quiet.

**HOGS**—Receipts this week, 80,100; last week, 93,500; same week last year, 71,400. Reduced marketing turned prices upward Tuesday, and they were 15@20c. higher the last three days. Heavy hogs were selling nearer the top than last week. Quality continues first class and packers are eager buyers. Light hogs, \$6.25@6.35; medium weights, \$6.20@6.30; heavy hogs, \$6.15@6.25.

**SHEEP**—Receipts this week, 26,200; last week, 24,100; same week last year, 26,400. Mutton prices are 15@25c. higher, receipts embracing all classes. Top woolled lambs, \$8.70; springs, \$8.50@9; clipped lambs, \$7.20@7.65; wethers, around \$6.25; ewes, \$5.75; range muttons, \$5.40@6; goats, \$4.25@4.55.

**HIDES** are unchanged; green salted, 7@9c.; bulls and stags, 7c.; glue, 6c.; dry flint butcher, 18@20c.; glue, 12c.; dry sheep pelts, 13c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	360	—	—
Armour	3,025	23,273	4,001
Cudahy	2,279	16,080	2,778
Fowler	1,104	—	1,769
Morris	2,189	14,484	3,653
Ruddy	594	—	—
Schwarzschild	4,712	11,033	5,245
Swift	2,361	18,501	4,890

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, May 28.

Unusually liberal supplies of cattle last week had little effect on the trade, and although prices slumped off somewhat the early part of the week there was a quick recovery and a strong close. So far this week, with very moderate offerings, there has been a stronger tone, and as far as fat cattle are concerned the market is in very satisfactory shape. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,550-pound beefs are quoted at \$5.30@5.75; fair to good 1,050 to 1,300-pound beefs at \$4.90@5.25 and common to fair grades at \$4@4.85. The market for cow stuff has been more or less demoralized by reason of the dispute between packers and salesmen over the question of whether she stuff shall all be bought subject to post-mortem inspection or not. Salesmen refuse to trade on this basis, and packers have bought nothing for two days although there is undoubtedly a good demand for it. The trade in stockers and feeders has been picking up lately and prices are all of 10@15c. higher than at the close of last week. Warmer weather and timely rains have increased the demand considerably. Prices range from \$3 to \$5 for poor to prime grades, with the bulk of the trading around \$4@4.50.

Hog prices declined fully 25c. last week under the influence of heavy supplies at all points. At no time in recent years has the price been governed more closely by the supply than for the past few weeks. The demand keeps up well right along, but the excessive supplies were responsible for the break. For the first time this year values dropped below the \$6 mark, and although the decline has been at least temporarily checked the undertone to the trade is far from strong. To-day, with 10,500 hogs here the market held steady. Tops brought \$6.05 as against \$6.40 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the hogs sold at \$5.90@5.95, as against \$6.22@6.27 a week ago.

Sheep values have been firming up quite a little of late under the influence of light supplies and the market is all of 10@15c. higher than a week ago. A few woolled lambs are still coming and selling well—as high as \$8.60. The big bulk of the stuff coming now has been shorn and quotations are as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$7.30@7.60; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@7.30; common to cull lambs, \$5.50@6; good to choice yearlings, light, \$6.40@6.75; good to choice yearlings, heavy, \$6.25@6.50; fair to good yearlings, \$5.85@6.25; good to choice wethers, \$6@6.30; fair to good wethers, \$5.65@6; good to choice ewes, \$5.65@6; fair to good ewes, \$4.75@5.65; culls, bucks and stags, \$3.25@4.25.

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 28.

The effects of wholesale advices to the country to hold she stuff back are very noticeable to-day in the receipts of cattle at all points, the total at five leading markets for two days falling 10,000 short of the same time last week. Locally the market is in very good condition, steers are selling actively and steady to strong with a very good class of 1,540-pound averages selling at \$4.80 to-day, choice yearlings weighing less than 900 pounds going at \$5.50, and the bulk of good steers of all weights selling within a range of \$5@5.50. In the market for cows and heifers, of course, everything is being bought subject to post-mortem inspection, but the demand is active, and prices are full strong to a dime higher. The market for calves was liberally supplied, but the demand is good, and prices were 25@50c. higher, with fancy top veals selling up to \$6.25. There is no change in the stocker and feeder situation, not enough coming to create a market.

There was a sudden dropping off in receipts at all points to-day, which at once put a check to declining prices for live hogs. Locally to-day the demand was very good, and while some opening sales were hardly up to the level of Monday prices the market gradually developed a hardening tendency and prices on paper indicate a little advance over yesterday, but this is largely accounted for by the improved quality of the offerings, the market really standing steady to strong. Bulk of hogs sold at \$6@6.05, but with quite a sprinkling of sales at \$6.10, and extreme tops making \$6.15, while the bottom of the extreme range was \$5.95. Light butcher hogs continue to command the top prices, and will perhaps continue so until well into the fall.

Under very light receipts of live mutton the market has taken a sudden jump, and prices to-day were the highest of the season considering the quality and condition of stock. Clipped lambs sold up to \$7.75, which was a record price for this market, and all clipped stock sold correspondingly high, with ewes making \$5.60.

**JOSEPH E. SCHOEN**

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist  
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouses and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 27, 1907.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,748	—	4,202	16,161	15,058
Sixtieth street.....	1,564	40	8,912	8,778	—
Fortieth street.....	—	—	—	—	16,022
Lehigh Valley.....	8,250	—	—	—	12,191
Weehawken.....	707	—	—	—	—
Scattering.....	—	65	88	44	4,200
Totals.....	13,329	105	13,202	37,174	35,281
Totals last week.....	12,571	102	14,523	23,099	34,449

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Armenian.....	459	—	—
Schwartzschild & C., Ss. Mesaba.....	342	—	1,900
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Adriatic.....	—	—	1,500
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Philadelphia.....	—	—	1,000
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Armenian.....	400	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba.....	350	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Tintoretto.....	310	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian.....	—	—	2,400
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia.....	—	—	2,500
W. Daniels, Ss. Pretoria.....	17	—	—
Total exports.....	1,938	—	9,300
Total exports last week.....	2,792	183	12,750

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MAY 27, 1907.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from:			
Boston.....	3,223	—	7,930
New York.....	1,938	—	9,300
Baltimore.....	1,464	1,000	1,152
Philadelphia.....	1,047	—	800
Montreal.....	1,977	603	—
Exports to:			
London.....	3,949	—	9,550
Liverpool.....	3,532	1,000	6,932
Glasgow.....	1,101	902	—
Manchester.....	531	—	—
Antwerp.....	290	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies.....	17	—	—
Totals to all ports.....	9,649	1,603	19,182
Totals to all ports last week.....	10,032	1,933	22,038

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending May 25:

CATTLE.	
Chicago.....	32,924
Omaha.....	17,048
Kansas City.....	21,747
St. Joseph.....	10,148
Cudahy.....	468
Sioux City.....	3,761
Wichita.....	254
New York & Jersey City.....	11,496
HOGS.	
Chicago.....	138,305
Omaha.....	65,028
Kansas City.....	114,543
St. Joseph.....	64,709
Cudahy.....	17,720
Sioux City.....	20,458
Ottumwa.....	13,118
Cedar Rapids.....	12,193
Wichita.....	14,825
Bloomington.....	2,354
New York & Jersey City.....	35,281
SHEEP.	
Chicago.....	48,290
Omaha.....	16,128
Kansas City.....	21,011
St. Joseph.....	10,271
Cudahy.....	177
Sioux City.....	227
New York & Jersey City.....	37,174

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	500	22,600	2,500
Kansas City.....	—	5,500	1,000
South Omaha.....	200	9,000	—

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1907.

Chicago.....	25,000	54,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	12,000	6,000
South Omaha.....	2,500	4,000	4,500

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1907.

Chicago.....	16,000	26,000	22,600
Kansas City.....	4,000	19,000	6,000
South Omaha.....	3,500	12,000	8,000

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1907.

Chicago.....	2,500	15,000	11,000
Kansas City.....	9,000	19,000	7,000
South Omaha.....	3,500	12,000	4,000

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1907.

Chicago.....	2,000	13,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	11,000	8,000
Omaha.....	2,500	7,500	1,000

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.35; city steam \$9.12½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.55; do., South America, tcs., \$10.50; kegs at \$11.50; compound, \$9@9.25.

## HOG MARKETS, MAY 31.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 13,000; 5c. higher; \$5.90@6.40.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 11,000; strong; \$6.10@6.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; strong; \$5.95@6.20.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; higher; \$6.30@6.45.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; 5@10c. higher; \$6.50@6.60.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; steady; \$6.35@6.40.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 31.—Beef, extra India mess, 96s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 42s.; hams, short clear, 58s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 55s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs.; 53s.; do., 45@40 lbs., 52s.; backs, 50s.; bellies, 52s. 6d. Tallow, 32s. 6d. Turpentine, 50s. 9d. Rosin, common, 11s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tierces, 46s. 3d.; American refined, pails, 46s. 6d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new 60s., old 66s.; do., colored, 62s. for new and 68s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 45 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 9d. Cottonseed oil refined (Hull), 34s. Linseed (London), La Plata, May and June, 45s. Calcutta, May and June, 46s. Linseed oil (London), 26s. 1½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 67-16d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

New York, May 31.—Our market for oleo oil during the past week has been exceedingly quiet and prices are unchanged from those of last week, although the tendency is toward lower figures. Butter in Europe is weak on account of the increasing supplies, and this has a tendency to weaken prices for oleo oil. Neutral lard is very quiet and very little business doing. Prices bid are far below the value of the article. Cotton oil remains very strong, with prices firmly held, stocks small and nothing to be had of the better grades. The demand is very good and readily absorbs all offerings.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

The hog markets were better, with moderate receipts of the swine at the packing points. The products markets were all decidedly higher, with increasing outside speculation and a general bullish look of grain and cotton. Compound lard has been advanced in New York to 9@9¼c.

## Cottonseed Oil.

Continued poor cotton crop weather news and a higher lard market turned the oil market to a higher basis from the slight weakness of Wednesday. Early "call" prices: June at 58@58½c; July at 58@58½c; September at 58@58½c; October at 54¼@55c; November at 46¼@47c; December at 43@

43½c. Sales 100 bbls. June at 58c; 200 bbls. November at 47c. Immediately after the "call" there was a good deal of excitement, with steadily advancing prices. Sales 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, October at 55c; 900 bbls. November at 47@47½c; 100 bbls. December at 43½c; 400 do. at 43¾c; September at 58½c. bid; July at 58½c. bid and 59c. asked; 400 bbls. October at 55½c; 100 bbls. September at 58¾c; 200 bbls. July at 58¾c; 100 bbls. June at 58c.

## Tallow.

Market quiet and unchanged. New York city hogsheds at 6¾c. bid and 6½c. asked. Weekly contract deliveries were made at 6¾c.

## Oleo Stearine.

Sales for the week in New York, 600,000 pounds at 9½c.

## CANNED MEATS IN GERMANY.

George S. Atwood, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, at Berlin, Germany, in a recent interview says:

"American canned meats suffered a big slump after the packinghouse conditions were made public, but the scare has subsided and there is once more opportunity to push the sales of this class of goods in Germany," said Mr. Atwood. "I visited the large manufacturers in Chicago and urged them to combine and make a strong plea to the American government to work with the German government to reinstate canned meats. In this connection I want to say that I never heard of a single can of American meat that was not pure and wholesale."

"During my stay in Washington, D. C., I called on the president," continued Mr. Atwood. "Mr. Roosevelt showed much interest in the movement to build up a trade with Germany and he said the association was doing a good work."

## EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

ama, 119 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 32 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 10 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls., 110 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 555 bbls.; Hull, England, 75 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,110 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 177 bbls., 41 tcs.; Lisbon, Spain, 140 bbls.; London, England, 621,739 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 963,248 lbs., 10 tcs.; Marseilles, France, 10 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 100 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 23 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tcs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 9,510 lbs., 54 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 55 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 36 bbls., 15 tcs.; Southampton, England, 327,300 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 10 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75 tcs.; Beyrouth, 65 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 300 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 110 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 300 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 889 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 126 tcs.; Stettin, Germany, 70 tcs.; Smyrna, Anatolia, 20 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,330 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 9,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 8,500 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 6,140 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 34,485 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,680 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 4,900 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 2,115 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 960 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 292,309 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 81,058 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 154,242 lbs.; London, England, 990 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 56,849 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,950 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 14,296 lbs.



## Retail Section

### UNINSPECTED FATS ARE BARRED.

All shop fats, whether from inspected cattle or not, and which do not bear the mark of original carcass inspection by a government official, are now barred from all government-inspected establishments, and cannot be sold by butchers or collectors to such establishments for rendering for edible purposes. This practically puts all shop fat in the tallow class and prevents butchers from deriving any revenue from such fats by disposing of them for edible purposes, such as oleo oil, etc.

The government order making this rule a sweeping one was promulgated in the East last week. It is understood to have been in force in the West for some time previous. Heretofore butchers have been able to sell their shop fat to renderers provided the fats were inspected by government officials and found to be sound upon their arrival at the rendering plant. First the practice was restricted to fats from inspected cattle only. Now the government has refused to permit any shop fats whatever to enter an inspected establishment unless they bear the original inspection stamp, which practically bars all shop fat.

Manufacturers whose tank houses are entirely separate from the rest of their establishment may receive such fats for tankage purposes, but where the tankhouse is connected with any part of a plant where edible products are handled, even that cannot be done. Butchers selling their shop fat to inspected houses must thus dispose of it on a tallow and grease basis.

### BLUE GOWNS FOR BUTCHERS.

The general adoption of blue shop attire by butchers and benchmen in place of the conventional white would undoubtedly be the signal for an uprising on the part of sociologists and other cranks, who would charge the shop men with uncleanness and a desire to hide it by wearing blue instead of white. And yet a blue coat or apron has its advantages, as a benchman who has ideas of his own said the other day, when he appeared with a blue frock and was questioned about it.

"Yes, it's a little out of the ordinary to see a butcher rigged out this way, but I have always worn one and always will, I guess, unless some one gets up something nicer, which is not at all probable."

"Every butcher," he continued, "ought to get the habit. Why? Because dried blood won't show on the blue clothes. I don't care how careful one may be, how strong, how artistic or any of that, a man in a butcher shop is bound to get blood on his clothes while handling the fresh cuts. The meat is fresh and the blood is always there. Blood when it is dry is bluish, just the color of the smock, and it is therefore invisible. Competition is too fierce and profits too small to be driving away some nice customer with the sight of a dirty apron."

"Why, I never saw anything but a blue smock in the town where I came from. My father was a butcher and he wore one; so was my grandfather; and on down the line for a hundred years. Probably I inherited the custom. Anyway, the boss likes the idea and I'm going to stick to it. I hear he's going to get some blue clothes for the other boys, just to try and get them started in."

### ST. LOUIS CITY INSPECTION.

The St. Louis Master Butchers' Association has issued an appeal for better city meat inspection, advocating the appointment of additional inspectors, in which it says: "Before meats, fruits, vegetables, etc., should be put upon our market for sale they should be inspected. This is so apparent that it goes without argument. The city of St. Louis, covering more square miles of territory, except Greater New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, than any other of our cities, has but four inspectors—two of these confine themselves to the city institution—leaving but two to cover the city proper. At once this will appear that this is just a little better than no inspection. This leaves St. Louis as a dumping ground for unhealthy provisions of a dangerous and poisonous nature, particularly so in the heated term. Chicago has 25 inspectors; Cincinnati, 12; Milwaukee, 12; Cleveland, 15, etc."

"The association has appointed a committee of five to urge the passage of an ordinance before the present municipal assembly, increasing the number by eleven additional inspectors. Pure food is at the basis of the public life and health. If the people stand behind this committee we will secure the passage of such an ordinance. Most of the shops have not seen an inspector for from one to ten years."

### ELMIRA BUTCHERS WANT HOLIDAY.

Butcher workmen of Elmira, N. Y., are trying to induce their employers to grant them a half-holiday each week during the summer months. Thus far only two firms have acceded to the request. The workmen's union will make a formal demand. They claim that if they can have Wednesday afternoon off they would have no objection to late hours Saturday night.

### NEW YORK BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the New York State Master Butchers' Association takes place at Syracuse on Monday, June 10. State President E. F. O'Neill and State Secretary D. J. Haley announce that there will be a very interesting programme, and the prospects are for a big attendance.

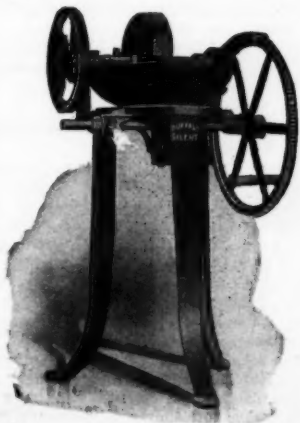
### CUBAN BUTCHERS STRIKE.

The butchers of Santiago, Cuba, have joined the general strike of workmen in progress there, and last Saturday and Sunday there was no meat to be had in Santiago. The strike is a protest against general government conditions.

### TO CLOSE SHOPS IN SUMMER.

The butchers of Gloucester, N. J., have decided to close their shops on Wednesday afternoons during the hot months. The movement includes nearly all the master butchers of the city.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.



## 33 1/3 PER CENT MORE PROFIT —BY USING A— BUFFALO SILENT MEAT CUTTER The Most Profitable Machine to use

**WHY?** Meat run through a Grinder will not absorb water, because it comes out in small lumps, is brittle, and cannot absorb much water. A Silent Cutter cuts it like a rocker, makes a good spongy, doughy article, that absorbs a great amount of water.

**THE BUFFALO SILENT CUTTER is the machine to buy.—It increases your profits.**  
**WHAT IT HAS DONE,**

Out of 20 lbs. a butcher made 28 lbs. of sausage. This 8 lbs. of water is clear profit. If sold at 10c. a lb. the profit is 80c. extra. If you make 300 lbs. a week, your extra profit would be \$24.00.—Do you wonder why so many butchers are putting in Buffalo Silent Cutters?

**A SMALL HAND CUTTER AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE. TRY ONE.**

**JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.,** Patenteers and Manufacturers  
Office, 50 Broadway, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of Gill & Elliott, at Oakdale, La., has been destroyed by fire.

The butcher shop of Samuel Bauer at Pater-son, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

The butcher shop of John Johnson at St. Paul, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

E. M. Rothermel & Son have opened a new meat market at Reading, Pa.

The Townsend Provision Company, of Roxbury, Mass., has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The death is reported of W. N. Moland of the firm of William Moland's Sons, provision dealers at Philadelphia, Pa.

J. P. Masterson has purchased the Kohlman meat market at Washington, Ill.

Schantz & Koch have purchased the meat market of Shader & Freer at Lockport, N. Y.

F. Venater has succeeded to the meat business of Dickerson & Young, at Crown King, Ariz.

D. C. Allen has opened a new butcher shop at Berwyn, Neb.

C. A. Swanstrom has opened a new meat market at Nona, Neb.

Stetter & Tobin have engaged in the meat business at Valentine, Neb.

A new meat market has been started at Carbon, Ia., by Jack Fletcher.

T. E. Meeds has succeeded to the meat business of Bartlett & Company at Baxter Springs, Kan.

Thuma & Turner have purchased the meat business of G. M. Winters & Co. at Lanora, Kas.

E. A. Albany has disposed of his grocery and meat business at Kansas City, Mo., to H. F. Weestmeyer.

Edward Kuerten has disposed of his meat business at Benson, Neb., to Burr & Blackwell.

J. W. Ware has sold out his meat business at Crawford, Neb., to Stetter & Forester.

Lee & Kracht have purchased the meat business of Croner & Lee at Crofton, Neb.

Will Jones has sold out his butcher shop at Wilbur, Wash., to Frank Kiner.

John Benner is just engaging in the meat business at Boise, Ida.

J. M. Hansen has purchased the meat market of J. P. Muir at Asotin, Wash.

D. S. Bentley has purchased the butcher shop of A. J. Buvley at Sheridan, Ore.

Olmstead & Brown have succeeded to the grocery and meat business of C. W. Stoughton and C. C. Olmstead at Pueblo, Colo.

D. W. Towend has retired from the meat firm of D. W. Towend & Company at Nampa, Ida.

W. J. Kaser has succeeded to the meat business of Kaser & Gibson at Osborne, Kan.

Garrett Brothers have been succeeded in the meat business at Pittsburg, Kan., by E. F. Garrett.

W. A. Duse has purchased the meat business of Crain & Son. at Stewartsville, Mo.

Jones Brothers & Company have purchased the meat market of R. T. Dye at Horatio, Ark.

H. Klundt has succeeded to the meat business of the old firm of Criess & Klundt at Sutton, Neb.

The meat firm of Collier & Sevier at Arispe, Ia., has been dissolved, B. E. Collier succeeding to the business.

R. L. Davis has disposed of his grocery and

meat business at Little Rock, Ark., to C. W. Wright.

High Brothers have purchased the butcher shop of J. F. Millhorn at Cushing, Okla.

W. E. Hanna has sold out his meat business at Promise City, Ia., to Green & Jones.

A. B. Davis has sold out his grocery and meat business at Boise, Ida., to W. W. Bellamy.

C. Burns has purchased the butcher shop of J. J. Dunn at Rutledge, Mo.

E. A. Bird has sold out his meat business at Pretty Prairie, Kan., to S. E. Roberts.

H. S. Ough has purchased the meat and grocery business of W. E. Newkirk at Alvo, Neb.

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Concluded from page 24.)

business, and as compensation shall receive for each case decided at such meeting a fee of \$15.00, to be divided as later provided, together with traveling and hotel expenses of the members actually in attendance and serving.

Section 3. The party demanding the arbitration, at the time of the demand, and the other party upon consenting to it, shall deposit with the Secretary of the Association a fee of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, of which in case of loss there shall be paid for each case ten (\$10.00) dollars to the Association, fifteen (\$15.00) dollars to the Committee of Arbitration, which amount shall be divided equally between the members of the committee actually serving on the case, who shall also receive in addition their expenses as above provided. Chemist, if any, to be paid by loser.

Section 4. No personal appearance will be permitted before the arbitration committee except upon the unanimous request of the committee. Before calling the Arbitration Committee together the Secretary of the Association shall procure from each party to the arbitration an agreement 'in writing on the form prescribed by the Association to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Committee, and to pay immediately the amount of the award.

(Words "on the form prescribed by the Association" are new.)

Section 5. An appeal to the Executive Committee from the decision of the Arbitration Committee may be had by either party upon written notice within five days in cases where the award is over \$300.00. The party making the appeal shall deposit with the Secretary of the Association the full amount of the award, plus \$50.00, to cover the expenses of the appeal; or when the award is not for money damage appeal may be had within the discretion of the President, and the deposit of such sum as a guarantee as the President may determine.

(Words "or when the award, etc." are added.)

Section 6. In cases of an appeal the Secretary shall call the Executive Committee together, and the majority of them shall constitute a quorum, and each member serving shall receive \$10.00 and his traveling expenses to and from the place of meeting. The loser shall pay all expenses of the arbitration and the traveling expenses of the arbitrators.

The entire Arbitration Committee may be summoned, but one member at least shall be present at the hearing of the appeal, and shall receive the same compensation for his attendance which is given the members of the Executive Committee.

(Last paragraph is new.)

Section 7. Should a member fail or refuse to submit to the demand of another member for arbitration or delay or obstruct such demands for five days after proper notice, the Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arbitration, upon receipt of such complaint, shall proceed at once to satisfy himself as to the facts, and these being satisfactory, shall immediately proceed with the arbitration ex-parte, and the decision so rendered shall be of full force and effect.

Section 8. Should any member of this Association refuse to submit his differences to

arbitration under these rules, or after a hearing, whether ex-parte or by agreement, has been had, refuse to pay in full any award against him of the Arbitration Committee, or to carry out the award of the Arbitration Committee in any way, the other member or members to the arbitration may report the matter to the Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arbitration, who shall at once proceed to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the complaint, and if confirmed, shall at once notify the President of the Association, who shall immediately, through the Secretary, demand of the party at fault, full compliance with the requirements of these rules within five days thereafter, and if the member fails to comply with such official demand he shall be immediately expelled from the Association, and the President, over his signature, countersigned by the Secretary, shall so notify him, and at the same time and in the same manner, shall issue a circular letter to every member of the Association notifying them that such member has been expelled from the Association for not conforming with the provisions of Rule 35.

(Words "whether ex parte or by agreement" are added. Also "or to carry out the award of the Arbitration Committee in any way." Also the paragraph beginning "And it shall be the duty of the Secretary, etc.")

And it shall be the duty of the Secretary at the beginning of each active season and on the first of each month thereafter to prepare a list of all those who at any time have been expelled from the Association, and mail to each member.

Any member so expelled shall not again become a member of this Association until such claim shall have been satisfied in full, and then only upon a majority vote of the Executive Committee.

Section 9. All expenses of an arbitration shall be borne by the party against whom award is made, and whether such award is for the full amount claimed by the other party or for only a part of same.

But when it is shown to the Arbitration Committee that an offer of compromise has been made by the party complained of, and rejected, and is renewed before the committee, should the award not be in excess of such offer, the party complaining shall pay all expenses of the arbitration.

(Paragraph beginning "But when it shall be shown" is added.)

Section 10. Should any seller or buyer incorporate in any contract of purchase and sale conditions looking to the adjustment of differences that may arise under it by any other tribunals than those provided by this Association and existing under and governed by its rules, it is understood that such contract is made and accepted entirely independent of this Association, and differences which arise under it shall not be subjects for its consideration or arbitration.

Section 11. Any member with whom an arbitration is demanded or against whom complaint of any nature is made shall not be allowed to resign before all matters in question are settled, the Secretary to give all notices required under this rule by registered mail.

(Words "or against whom complaint of any nature is made" are new.)

Section 12. Arbitrations shall not be held by the regular committees where persons not members are concerned.

(Section 12 is new.)

## TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Rule 36. All transactions in cottonseed products among the members of this Association shall be governed by the above rules; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as interfering in any way with the rights of members to enter into specific written contracts stating special conditions. Either party to a trade may demand a formal written contract as soon as the trade is completed. Such contract, unless specially excepted, being subject to all the rules of this Association.

Rule 37. The foregoing rules shall apply on all contracts made on and after August 1, 1907, on which date they shall become effective, superseding all rules heretofore in effect.



## GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

W. H. Noyes, vice-president of Swift & Company, of New York, returned from Chicago this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 25th averaged 8.02 cents per pound.

Edward Morris, vice-president of Morris & Company, returned to Chicago this week after a visit of several days in this city.

"Tom" Cross, the head cattle buyer of the National Packing Company, of Chicago, was a visitor to New York this week.

Manager T. C. Sullivan, of the Swift produce department, has the mumps, but will be glad to dispose of them on very reasonable terms.

Manager C. J. Higgins, of Morris & Company's New York district, returned to his office this week after a fortnight's confinement to his home caused by severe illness.

Abe Lewis has sold his butcher shop at 65th street and Amsterdam avenue to M. Lowenthal, who also has a shop at 2nd avenue and 77th street. Lewis will try farming.

Warehouse porters and meat luggers employed in West Side wholesale meat and poultry establishments have formed an organization and will presumably affiliate with other labor unions.

W. H. Pardon, of the office staff of Richard Webber's Harlem Packinghouse, is spending some time in a visit to his home in England. Colonel D. J. Lavery of the same house is on a tour of several Southern states, visiting the hotel trade.

W. E. Frost, small stock salesman for Swift & Company at their Williamsburg house, has been appointed successor to Dennis Murphy as manager of the Washington Market branch, Murphy having finally decided to retire and devote himself to his duties as "boss of West New York."

A leading New York packing official who resides at Tenafly, N. J., denies that he is one of those prominent citizens of that town who confessed to not knowing the name of the governor of the state or the local congressman. He can repeat the names of everybody on the list, from the governor to dog-catcher, without slipping a cog.

As a result of a Sunday-closing crusade carried on on Staten Island everything was shut up tight there last Sunday, including some meat shops which have done business on Sunday contrary to the state law and the sentiment of the butchers' organizations. Master butchers and benchmen are not sorry to see the law enforced in every locality.

Small stock market conditions in New York at this time are almost unprecedented, due chiefly to the fact that the country has been scraped bare of lambs and the lateness of the spring lamb crop. Dressed lambs brought 15 to 16c. at the coolers in New York this week and box managers were independent at that, though there was no money in it for them even at that price. The calf market was sympathetic and veal calves sold at a shilling to 13c.

### DEATH OF FRANCIS W. MATTLAGE.

No greater shock could have been given the members of the New York Produce Exchange than when it was announced on Monday of this week that Francis William Mattlage, one of New York's leading provision traders, was dead. He was a young man, barely 33 years old, of fine education, high social qualities, loved by everybody and with everything to live for.

He had been in good health, and was of a fine, robust constitution until about six weeks ago. The early closing of his life was a surprise and a great grief to his associates. At the beginning of Mr. Mattlage's sickness he was complaining a little, and not expecting anything of an especially serious order, although there were symptoms then that foreboded an attack of appendicitis. An operation became necessary and he was unable to survive the shock. Heart weakness developed and he only survived the operation about ten days.

"Frank" Mattlage, as everyone called him, was known in a friendly way by not only every member of the provision trade, in which he was chiefly interested, but by essentially

all other traders in every branch of the business on the Produce Exchange floor, as well as by the West Side generally, and by the provision and other interests over the country. He had a hearty grip of the hand and an encouraging word for everybody, while he was generous-hearted in the highest degree. He was a very close friend of Harry Raphael, of Armour & Company, and they were inseparable companions.

Francis W. was the son of Charles F. Mattlage, who has been a wholesale provision dealer for more than forty years in New York. He was born in Hoboken, and received his education there at the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy. He entered the provision business with his father when about fifteen years of age. The firm, as for some time constituted, was Charles F. Mattlage & Sons.

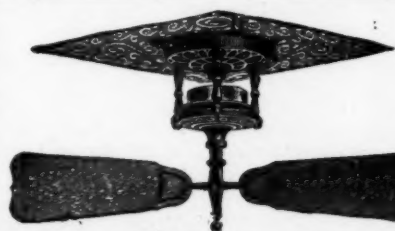
The deceased left a widow and two young children. The funeral services were held on Tuesday evening at his father's home in Hoboken, and the burial the next morning was at Greenwood.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held on Tuesday in the manager's room to take suitable action over the death of Mr. Mattlage. There were touching remarks made by Edward A. Carhart and others concerning the noble qualities of the deceased. The following members were named to attend at the funeral exercises: Walter W. Ray, Harry Raphael, C. H. Blackford, A. L. Snow, Stephen B. Oliver, C. H. Wessells, Arthur Dyer, E. W. Burr, Sam Findlay, Edward Vaek, B. Frankfeld, J. P. Grant, Harry Gladwin, Walter L. Lascilles, Carl Dreier, B. B. Roundey and E. A. Booth.

### S. & S. ESTABLISH GLUE-PLANT.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has decided to remodel its auxiliary rendering plant on 10th street and the water front, Long Island City, and establish a big glue plant there. Heretofore, this establishment has been devoted to rendering and fat pickling, and has been held as an auxiliary to the main rendering establishment in Manhattan. Now it will be remodelled and put in shape for glue manufacturing on a large scale.

The S. & S. Company is about ready to move into its new stables on 46th street above First avenue. This building is nearly completed and will be one of the most modern in the country for the care of horses and trucks. The space now occupied by the stables in the block with the main plant will be devoted to enlargement of the killing and cooler depart-



## CHASE THE FLIES—KEEP YOUR SHOP COOL

Make it more pleasant for customers. You can make your market cleanly, wholesome and comfortable by using the

# TUERK QUALITY CEILING FANS

Economical in operation. We furnish them with belt or electric drive. We also make water motors for running belt fans. Tuerk Quality fans are made to last and will not get out of order. Run easily because all bearings are in oil. We carry a full line in stock and make prompt shipments. Send for catalogue.

HUNTER FAN AND MOTOR CO.,

FULTON, N. Y.

ments. Plans are now under consideration for a general remodelling of that space which will add largely to the facilities of the packinghouse.

#### A GREAT PRODUCING SECTION.

J. H. Van Neste, the poultry and egg expert of the Conron Bros. Company, who has been travelling throughout the West in the interests of his house, writes The National Provisioner as follows concerning his impressions of that great producing section:

"The Eastern people may not realize what is meant when we speak of the great Empire of the Southwest, but no one can travel over this magnificent country, even though he only looks at it through a car window, without being convinced that this is the most favored section of the United States. The resources of the mine, field and forest are unsurpassed, and in climate it is unequalled. Neither too hot nor too cold. Mild, but bracing. With abundant rainfall, but as brilliant with sunshine as Italian skies.

"Including Texas, the Southwest furnishes the bulk of the meat (including turkeys), bread and cotton clothing, saying nothing about the hen product, that goes very far toward filling the cold storage warehouses of the United States. My attention has been called to a record-smashing hen that laid two eggs recently measuring seven and one-half inches around the long way and five and three-quarter inches around the other way. It is very certain that the 'green bug' has not hurt the egg crop."

#### GETS PERMIT AT HAVERHILL.

The S. & S. Company has at last been granted a permit for its abattoir at Haverhill, Mass., after strenuous opposition on the part of a few residents who, though they lived several miles away, imagined they could detect odors from the plant, even though it was shut down. As the abattoir is located in the center of a big tract of open land, it could not be classed as a nuisance, and the city authorities so decided. The company will use this plant for killing of small stock in New England territory.

#### NOYES NOW A BANKER.

Friends of W. H. Noyes, the genial vice-president of Swift & Company of New York, know where to go now when they want to borrow money—at a proper rate of interest. The First National Bank of Tenaflly, N. J., was opened a few days ago, and Mr. Noyes is vice-president and one of its chief directors. Mr. Noyes has his residence at Tenaflly and is its leading citizen, and could have been a bank president instead of a bank vice-president had he said the word.

#### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Proposed for membership: Henry W. Coe (banking and mining); Berend J. Burns (grain).

The annual election for president, vice-president and six members of the Board of Managers takes place at the Produce Exchange, Monday, June 3.

Visitors: W. Cooper Procter, Cincinnati; J. L. Bergs, St. Louis; N. C. King, Atlanta, Ga.; R. Goldman, New Orleans; J. B. DeSola, Caracas, Venezuela; Max Fuerst, Louis J. Abrahams, R. G. Searles, London; Arthur Balfour, Sheffield, Eng.; P. Speerenberg, Rotterdam; Jos. Segelke, W. Keiser, Bremen.

## MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Abramson, L., 75 E. 3d; H. Brand.  
Blum, B., 135-7 E. 113th; J. Choshkin.  
Benjamin, C., 107 Monroe; United Dressed B. Co.  
Cohn, M., 518 E. 11th; United D. B. Co.  
Cenovitz, S., 125 Henry; H. Brand.  
De Munio, L., 554 Courtland ave.; H. Brand.  
Freifeld, A., 210 E. 10th; United D. B. Co.  
Fisick, D., 1436 Ave. A; United D. B. Co.  
Greenstein, S., 60 Rutgers; United D. B. Co.  
Greenspan, L., 332 E. 100th; E. Diamond.  
Greenberg, L., 202 E. 103rd; H. Brand.  
Gambrino, F., 305 E. 75th; J. Levy Co.  
Green & Linken, 89 Ave. C; I. Watkins.  
Goldstein, W., 53 Cannon; H. Brand.  
Hess, G., 204 E. 88th; United D. B. Co.  
Kramnick & Koltof, 1382 Park ave.; United D. B. Co.  
Kaufman, S., 440 E. 86th; Darling & Co.  
Melter, M., 212 E. 97th; J. Levy Co.  
Rothenberg, S., 88 E. 111th; H. Brand.  
Seidt, A., 195 Central ave.; Dunrauf & Wicke.  
Schmidt, W. N., 306 St. Ann's ave., M. Schlichter.  
Squella, L., 319 E. 112th; J. Levy Co.  
Stern, M., 153 Broome; J. Levy Co.

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Dubinsky, Jacob, 623 Metropolitan ave.; Levy Bros.  
Sprieragen, Barnet, 194 Livonia ave.; Levy Bros.  
Sacks, M., 2190 Pitkin ave.; Herman Brand.

#### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Kiley, Daniel C., 96 Tillery; Vistrelta Vincenzo.  
Mindlin, Ida, 330 Bristol; Hyman Heller.

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Horn, I., 578-84 Prospect ave.; S. Tarter.  
Heinz, L. J., 2580 8th ave.; M. Sternick.  
Helfstein, D., 1612 1st ave.; D. Cohen.  
Kosian, M., 436 W. 42d; P. Tuktikan.  
Stern, J., 166-8 E. 114th; S. Steinick.  
Scholnick, S., 1970 7th ave.; E. Levy.  
Weiss, M., 68 Grand; S. Levin.  
Abend, B. & P., 70 E. 11th; M. Brzlich.  
Friedman, G., 7-9 E. 116th; A. Friedman.  
Irving, C. S., 107 Water; G. J. Wallace.  
Swelser, M., 165 Ludlow; I. Cohen.  
Vaselakis & Landis, 33-35 Ave. C; S. Levin.

#### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Brockman, M., 713 Broadway; W. Engel.  
Fleischer, B., 2019 7th ave.; A. Cohen.  
Kaczay, J., 134-6 Cannon; H. Stein.  
Toscanini, F., 8 Carmine; P. Borre.  
Zanchelli, V. & C., 535 E. 148th; A. Papan-tonio.

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cosentina, Vincenzo, 75 Skillman; Luigi Ciro.  
Korinis, James G. & Antonius G. Minecakis, 12th st. & Surf ave.; Siegel-Cooper Co.  
Livio, Antonino, 238 Union ave.; Salvatore Abrosino.

#### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Dell Ergo, Frank, 1957 B'way; Chiarelli Rociolo.  
Grimmenstein, Louis, 2064 Atlantic ave.; Henry Voltner.  
Meyer, W., 21 Crescent st.; Gertrude Lamb.  
Robinowitz, Harry, 567 Gates ave.; Nettie Rothenberg.

### CRUSHERS' CONVENTION NOTES.

(Concluded from page 26.)

convention is full of wild Georgians and wilder Texans, and I think they showed remarkable self-restraint in permitting you to appear before them and get away without being lynched. You are in luck!"

It is probable that no convention was ever before held where the local entertainment committee consisted of one man only. There is practically but one association member in Virginia, the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation. Manager William Butler was the whole entertainment committee and reception committee in himself until John Aspegren arrived from New York and proclaimed himself a Virginian, too. These two proved a great team, however, and after that boat trip around the harbor they could have had anything they asked for from every crusher who went on the outing.

One of the lobby amusements was a guessing contest as to Deacon Brodie's age. A couple of youngsters registered their guesses, and then tried to have the wager decided. Someone said Brodie was a year older than Durham, but as no one could find out how old Durham was, they were still as far as ever from a decision. Jo Allison was accused of being 105 years old, but he said he remembered Brodie as a grown man when he was a boy, and that did not bring the bet any nearer settlement. Finally Brodie did a cake-walk to prove how young he was, and the bettors drew down their money and called it off.

State badges were a feature of the convention for almost the first time, and showed the results of working up State enthusiasm. State delegations from Georgia, both Carolinas, Texas and Tennessee came in special cars or special trains, with all the usual accompaniments of badges, banners and noise. Texas had a big Lone Star button bearing President Bailey's picture. Georgia had a special badge and the delegates wore the State colors on hat bands and in buttonholes. South Carolina's badge bore a mimic palmetto tree made of the real stuff, while North Carolina's get-up was also a handsome one. The State associations are doing a good work in fostering local interest.

The Inside Inn, where the convention was held, is a great place in more respects than one. It covers acres of ground and one needs a guide to get about in it. They are thinking of providing the bell-boys with roller skates in order that they may get back the same day when answering calls. "This house has a thousand rooms," said the clerk. "I should call it the House of the Thousand Feet," replied a visitor. "That's all you can hear—feet over your head, feet underneath you, and feet outside your door. Two people walking in step sound like a regiment on the march, and when the bell-hops go off watch you think the warships out in the Roads are firing salutes. "But the visitors all had a good time in the Inn, even if it did come a little high and a little loud.

### HUMANE SLAUGHTERING IN ENGLAND.

The humane slaughtering of animals in England has been for a long time receiving attention from the public. Some of the improvements under the new by-laws at Liverpool are that calves which are killed with the knife only must be stunned before they are further dealt with in the process of slaughter. None but efficient men, where efficiency has been ascertained by actual tests, shall be allowed to handle slaughtering implements, and licenses are only granted for a determinate instead of an indefinite period as formerly. The waiting animals must be isolated from all the sights and smells of the actual slaughtering.



